

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SH. PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1911.

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL. XVI NO 175.

BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 12 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
14 July	Morea	All	10,953
21 "	Mooltan	"	20,847
28 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	"	11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi	"	16,019
11 "	Macedonia	vessels	11,120
18 "	Maloja	"	20,837
25 "	Malwa	"	10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana	will	16,568
8 "	Montana	"	10,918
15 "	Naldara	"	16,056
22 "	Rangpur	"	16,601
29 "	Razmak	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind	"	11,518
13 "	Narkunda	"	16,602
20 "	Rawalpindi	sail	16,019
27 "	Razmak	"	10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana	"	16,568
10 "	Mooltan	direct	10,847
17 "	Macedonia	"	11,120
24 "	Rangpur	"	16,601
1 Dec.	Malwa	from	20,831
8 "	Razmak	"	10,602
15 "	Malwa	"	10,986
22 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
29 "	Naldara	"	16,056
6 Jan.	Rajputana	"	16,568
13 "	Montana	without	10,918
20 "	Ranchi	"	16,560
27 "	Narkunda	"	16,572
3 Feb.	Rangpur	tranship-	16,601
10 "	Morea	"	10,953
17 "	Razmak	"	10,602
24 "	Mooltan	ment	20,847
3 Mar.	Kaiser-i-Hind	"	11,518
10 "	Rawalpindi	"	16,019
17 "	Delta	"	8,008
24 "	Rajputana	at	16,561
31 "	Malwa	"	20,830
7 Apr.	Ranchi	"	16,557
14 "	Rangpur	Aden.	16,601
21 "	Rawalpindi	"	16,019
28 "	Naldara	"	16,056

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.
SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1928.
1st saloon to London A. £90 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £52 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £32
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:-
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
12th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
19th Dec.	Dumana	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Sado Maru	5898	1st July	14th July
*Genoa Maru	6785	18th "	30th "
*Awa Maru	6028	29th "	12th Aug.
*Seiyo Maru	6550	16th Aug.	30th "
*Tamba Maru	5845	29th "	12th Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:-

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)
Kamo Maru 26th July
Katori Maru 9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru 23rd August
(For CHINA & JAPAN.)
Suwa Maru 25th July
Fushimi Maru 8th August
Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Taiyo Maru 7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru 21st August

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan-Australia Service monthly.
Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 29270, 23738, Tel. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Ports
23rd July	Homayun	Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldara	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
30th "	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
13th Sept.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
11th Oct.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldara	Colombo Straits China & Japan

†Does not carry passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Ports
13th July	Vasna	Bombay via Karachi
18th "	Karagola	East and South Africa
18th July	Barpeta	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Bombay available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Burch. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
*Tacoma Maru	16th July	24th July
Indus Maru	27th "	31st "
Borneo Maru	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Honolulu Maru	23rd "	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru	9th Sept.	21st "
Celebes Maru	23rd "	2nd Oct.

*Passenger Steamer.
For Particulars apply to:-
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
Box No. 355.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMA-PRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.
In this book are presented the sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese. Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other. Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

Price Re. One and Annas eight.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Re. 1-4.

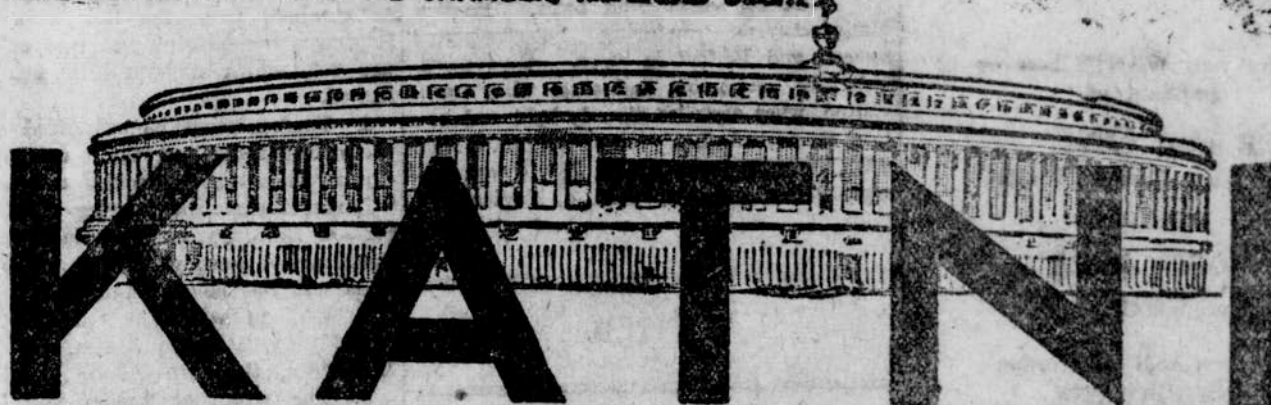
Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,

Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI



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What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusivity or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.



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Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hornum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to our country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission. For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:-
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

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HINDUSTHAN Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000

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Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922)

Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years

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is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:-

N. DATTA,

Manager,

Commensariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Branch,

The Bombay Samachar

Shyly disclaims to cover all of the people in the Bombay Presidency market. That would be courting incredulity.

But if, as an advertiser, you are seeking circulation in the Bombay market that is large enough to do an effective job, and productive enough to do an efficient job, then the

Bombay Samachar

should be your primary medium.

House for Sale?

Signs don't sell houses. Many buyers have been directed to property For Sale by the Property For Sale Advs. in the "Bombay Chronicle." Find the buyer you want by the use of an advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For the Municipal Children's Model School, Meerut, a HEAD MISTRESS, trained in Modern Methods of Child Education, (1) pay Rs. 120/- a month, (2) Provident Fund benefits, (3) Free Medical Aid, (4) One year's agreement. Apply by the 25th July, 1928, to the CHAIRMAN, Education Committee, Municipal Board, Meerut.

A 30702

THE SERVICES OF A MEDICAL officer are required for the Jodhpur State. Must be a European with special surgical and administrative experience. An Ex-I.M.S. or R.A.M.C. Officer preferred. Terms and conditions of appointment will be communicated by the undersigned to whom application should be made. PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, Arrangements, Ootacamund.

WANTED—A trained graduate or L.T. as Sub-Inspector of Schools of Banra State on a pay of Rs. 75—52—125 with fixed travelling allowances of Rs. 15 per month and benefit of Provident Fund. Candidates must be Uriyas or thoroughly conversant with the Uryia language. Applications, in their own handwriting, with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st August 1928. Superintendent, Banra, Feudatory State, P. O. Deogarh, Dist Sambalpur, B. N. Ry.

WANTED AGENTS at all Presidency towns and hill stations to sell and canvass orders for hand made cotton and silk goods of very lovely designs and fast colours. Good opportunity for profitable business for pushing men. Apply for terms to the DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Bihar and Orissa, Patna.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Mathematics for the Bansi Municipal High School on Rs. 60 to 100 according to qualifications. He will have to teach Mathematics to higher standards. Application should reach K. G. RAUT, Chairman, School Board, L. A. Bansi, on or before the 15th of July.

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK on Rs. 75—50—100 having an experience in the Municipal Office and Accountant's work. None need apply who is not a Matriculate. The applications should reach the undersigned by the end of July 1928. MATHURA PRASAD, President, Municipal Committee, Chhindwara.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, expert with all Office Work. Good salary, better prospects. Only Gujarati preferred. Write Box No. 2158, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1033

WANTED—A good DENTAL MECHANIC. Apply with full particulars and pay required to Dr. P. C. AMAT, L.D.S., Dental Surgeon, Calicut.

AGENT WANTED to represent, in India, on commission basis, English Manufacturers producing "electro-plated Spoons and Forks" in cases. Give particulars of connection and state what towns visited, what agencies already held and how long established. Box 746, T. B. BROWNE'S ADVERTISING OFFICES, 163, Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C. 4, England.

WANTED.

WANTED—Large GODOWNS 20, 30, 40 sq. ft., in the vicinity of Reculla Station. Apply Box No. 2159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

N 30714

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrolo Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrolo."

R990

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th July. Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L R1024

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD. PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts, CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. (Family suites with bath available. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

P S.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 21864.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR MARBLE FLOORING FOR THE NEW STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and laying complete of Carrara marble flooring for the New Main Line Station Building at Victoria Terminus. The area to be covered is approximately 19,000 square feet.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for marble flooring for the New Station Building at Victoria Terminus." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1928.

5. The result of Tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
Bombay, dated July, 1928.

30708

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEASON TICKETS BETWEEN KARJAT AND SUBURBAN SECTION OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and from 15th July, 1928, Season Tickets for all classes will be issued between Karjat and Stations on the Suburban Section of the G. I. P. Railway subject to the conditions laid down in para 84 B of the G. I. P. Railway Coaching Guide and Tariff in force from 1st May, 1928.

Season Ticket holders will not be allowed to travel by the following trains:—
3 Down and 4 Up
9 Down and 10 Up
41 Down and 42 Up
19 Down and 22 Up.
Full information can be obtained at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 9th July, 1928.

30706

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, 1928, at 2 p.m., at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the following goods:—

Wearing Apparel, Picture Post Card, Wines and Spirits, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Toys, Wireless Sets and Accessories, Cigarette Cases and Holders, Spectacle Frames, Soap, Looking Glasses, Razors, Spices and other miscellaneous articles.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, 1928, at 3 p.m. at the old Custom House, the following goods:—
6 Large wooden logs, 1 Water tank, 2 Jolly boats, 1 Motor Launch "Evelyn", Empty K. Oil tins and cases, Cylinders, Anchors, Side lights, Dietz lanterns, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

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Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000

SHAREHOLDERS LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES: Byculla Branch—Bglasis Road. Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Anreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS: Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari-

shakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)

Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Las-

kari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)

Bhaskar V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.,

Macanlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A.

(Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd.,

Baroda.

P. R. Govindlal Mathibhai Desai, Naib

Dewan, Baroda.

Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Data

Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from

Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of Rs.

2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st Janu-

ary to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st

July to 31st December and on sums

over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.

No interest which does not come to Rs.

per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on

terms which may be ascertained on ap-

plication.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH

CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term

to be arranged against approved securi-

ties.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its

constituents the safe custody of Shares and

Securities and the collection of dividends

and interest thereon. It also undertakes

the sale and purchase of Government

Paper and all description of Stock, at

moderate charges particulars of which may

be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed

at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at

4 per cent., by transfers from Savings

Bank accounts subject to three months'

notice of withdrawal. Rules on applica-

tion.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE Bombay Life

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the "BOMBAY LIFE" before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali

CORONATION THEATRE, Grant Road.

SATURDAY, 14th JULY, (9 p. m.)

AND
SUNDAY, 15th JULY, (3-30 p. m.)

EDWARD THEATRE, Kalbadevi Road.

MONDAY, 16th JULY, (9 p. m.)

AND
TUESDAY, 17th JULY, (3-30 p. m.)

COLLEGE GIRL

PADAM KUMAR—Mr. BAPULAL.

SAVITA—Mr. JAYSHANKER (Saudri)

Plans for tickets are open at both the theatres.

BAPULAL B. NAYAK, Proprietor.

NEXT SATURDAY the 14th inst.

WILL BE RELEASED

The Unrivalled Super-production

ANARKALI
OR THE
MONUMENT of TEARS

Featuring Bombay's Favourite

Miss SULOCHANA

Produced by the

Imperial Film Co. of Bombay.

An episode from the life of Prince Salim afterwards Emperor Jahangir. Full of Thrills and sobs, smiles and tears. See it at

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

"GO WEST"

Featuring:

THE GUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED
MONARCH OF MIRTH AND
MERRIMENT.

BUSTER KEATON

You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

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FEATURING

MARIE PREVOST

A story of those who want only the wine of life, never realizing what an empty happiness they crave.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

A STUPENDOUS ITALIAN PRODUCTION

BETROTHED

WITH AN ALL STAR ITALIAN CAST.

A Story of Milan in the 17th Century.

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Featuring the Popular and Handsome Star:

JOHN GILBERT

Dramatic and Exciting Tale of Court Adventure of the Colourful Times of King Louis XIII. Comic relief blended with Tragedy. Humour side by side with Pathos, vivid Pageantry and Adventure!

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

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ZANDU'S
Draksha-
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A Delicious and
Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain
Fatigued and Depressed?
Why not try from to-day?

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The Well-known
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1 lb. As. 13. 1 lb. Rs. 4-8. 1 1/2 lb. Rs. 2

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Operators Bought.—Closing Futures 32 to 28 points Higher.—October lowest 21.64 plus 2 at 10.51 a.m.—Highest 21.94 plus 32 Points at 2.51 p.m.—

New York, July 10. The New York futures market ruled steady to-day. The bearish effect of the Acreage report was offset by unfavourable weather reports owing to heavy rains in Georgia and Mississippi districts. The buying was also induced on reaction theory. The market closed at a rise of 32 to 28 points with spot 25 points higher at 22.20C. The New Orleans futures market was up and closed at a rise of 30 to 33 pts. prices recovered 31 points to 21.88C.

PRIVATE CABLES.
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesungars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 10th inst as under:—
"Operators are buying. Trade apparently adopting a waiting attitude."
Router:—"Market steady. Government Report being offset by unfavourable crop condition and buying on the reaction theory."

H. L. and Vose:—"While Report indicates increased acreage of 11 per cent also says that 6 per cent stands poor than last year. Hence we regard as equivalent of only 5 per cent increase and crop prospects still continues unfavourable. Expect eventually higher."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 10.	
October	21.91-29
December	21.75-29
January	21.63-32
March	21.50-28
May	21.37-29
Middling Spot	22.20-25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 10.	
July	21.72-30
October	21.33-33
Middling Spot	21.88-31

NEW YORK.

New York, July 10.	
July	21.36
October	21.68
January	21.38
July	21.42
October	21.72
January	21.43
New Orleans 9.30 a.m.	
July	21.55
October	21.10
January	20.93

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 10.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S.	Bales
Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 11.	
F. P. Bales.	1927-28 1926-27
Receipts to date 10-7-28	8337000 12983900
Yesterday do	4000 8000
Exports to date do	7284000 10997000
Stock at Ports 6-7-28	810000 1126000
Interior Towns do	408000 448000
Liverpool 6-7-28	838000 1298000
Visible Supply 6-7-28	2788000 3815000
Quantity in Sight do	14152000 18974000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 10.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—	
July shipment sellers 50/-	
Buletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—	
July/Aug shipment sellers 50/-	
Wheat, South Australian.—	
July shipment paid 52/-	
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—	
Afloat value 50/6.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 10.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—	
C. and F. Calcutta.—	
July/Sept per cwt. 13/- sellers	
Oct/Dec per cwt. 13/1-1/2	
C. and F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept per cwt. 13/0-1/2	
C. and F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept per cwt. 13/1-1/4.	

LINSEED.

London, July 10.	
Seed Calcutta ton.—	
July/Aug shipment sellers £17-13/8.	
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—	
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17-13/8.	
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—	
July/Aug shipment. Hull paid £15-12-6.	
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—	
July/Aug shipment sellers £18-7-6.	

LIVERPOOL.

Prices open 11 points Lower.—Unfavourable. Weather map—closed unchanged to prices Lower.—Sales 5,000 Bales.

Liverpool, July 10. The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 11 points but recovered on reports of unfavourable weather and closed unchanged to 5 points Lower. Spot prices declined 37 points to 12.09d per lb.

Empire futures closed at a decline of 4 points and Egyptian futures closed 17 to 16 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9.30 a.m.—"Heavy rains Georgia; Light rains Alabama; Slightly warmer."

8.30 p.m.—"General feeling mixed. Think large Government acreage has damped bullish enthusiasm but trade more interested this level. Do not look for a material decline unless weather perfect. Further bad crop reports likely to advance. Present reports unfavourable East. Market will be affected by weather."

Forecast:—Fussick's estimate 13,500,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10.	
Opening	11.53
Closing	11.62
July	11.55-02
August	11.49-02
September	11.32-03
October	11.28-03
November	11.26-05
December	11.22-05
January	11.19-05
February	11.17-05
March	11.17-05
April	11.17-04
May	11.17-04
June	11.17-04
July	11.17-04
Middling Spot	12.09-37

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 10.	
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10.	
Sinde, Fully Good	8.30
Sinde, Fine	8.85
Sinde, Superfine	9.10
Bengal, Good	8.35
Bengal, Fully Good	8.60
Bengal, Fine	8.85
Oomra Good	8.90
Broad, Fully Good	9.20
Oomra Fine	9.50
Broad, Fully Good	10.05
Broad, Fine	10.30
Broad Superfine	10.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10.	
July	19.65
August	19.85
September	20.10
October	20.35
November	20.30
December	20.34
January	20.39
February	20.39
March	20.44
April	20.44
May	20.47
June	20.47
July	20.47
Sakelaris, F. G. F. Spot	20.40

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 10.	
T T Berlin on London 20.39-3/4.	
T T Amsterdam on London 34.91.	
T T Brussels on London 34.91.	
T T Madrid on London Unquoted.	
T T Milan on London 92.83	
T T Paris on London 25.27.	
T T London on Prague 164.25.	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 10.	
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/8 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-13/16 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/32 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.	

LONDON METAL.

London, July 10.	
Copper, English Best Selected £66-1/8.	
Copper Braziers £76-3/4.	
Yellow Metal £65.	
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £21-7/8.	
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-3/8.	
Tin, English Ingots £208-1/4.	

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 10.	
Silver—China and India small sellers market closed steady.	
Spot	27-1/16
Forward	27

BOMBAY.

Scattered buying—Closed firm—

Bombay, July 11. To-day the local market opened at Rs. 423 for A.-M. Broach and ruled firm on scattered buying. Liverpool cables were better and rates at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A. 412.	
Broach A.-M. 426-8.	
Oomra July 384.	
Oomra D.-J. 395.	
Bengal July 340.	
Bengal D.-J. 350.	

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 11. The forward market opened for Broach April-May at Rs. 427 and after improving 4 as, prices declined to Rs. 426-12 and rates at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

Rs. a. p.	
Broach July-Aug.	412 0 0
Broach April-May	427 0 0
Oomra July	384 8 0
Oomra Dec.-Jan.	396 0 0
Bengal July	342 0 0
Bengal Dec.-Jan.	352 0 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.	
July	244.60-1.50
October	249.10-1.40
January	249.70-1.30

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 11.	
To-day	Nil
Total	700
Bengal	1,700
Broach	2,200
Oomra	Nil

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 11.	
Bengal 351 Dec.-Jan.	
Bengal 341 July.	
Broach 426 April-May.	
Broach 412 July-Aug.	
Umra 393 Dec.-Jan.	
Umra 383 July.	

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 11.	
Bengal	362 355 348 340
S. P.	360 353 346 338
Rajputana	362 355 348 340
Broach	433 428 418 411
S. D.	428 423 416 409
P. A.	441 436 429 424
K. V.	424 419 414 407
Kalajin	416 413 408 401
Cutch	428 423 416
Surat	478 473 468 463
Rajputia	474 469 464 459
Narsari	498 493 488 483
Umra No. 3	404 397 390 380
C. P. No. 1	426 419 412 402
C. P. No. 2	415 408 401 391
Khandesh	386 376 366 356
Muthia	366 356 346
Southern	417 412 407 402
Coimbat	440 430 420

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 11.	
Receipts into Bombay.	
Since 1st September	

In full-pressed Bales.	
Yesterday	This year
Khondal	86 305,275 313,585
Central India	295,918 300,858
Barsi & Nagar	106 316,575 301,188
Hyderabad-Gaonraj	55 117,728 68,938
Berar	66 724,698 598,191
Central Provinces	89 305,277 227,630
Total Oomras	402 2,065,484 1,880,090
Dholera	48 340,872 196,125
N.-W. Provinces	64,757 58,124
Rajputana	321 54,580 57,262
Sind-Punjab	136,244 115,511
Broach	268,168 237,628
Coimpta & Dharwar	288 121,222 127,213
Western-Northern	405 47,362 65,679
Cocanada	7 407
Tinnevely & Cambodia	34,134 37,676
Persian	71 5,013 4,340
American	92,630 235,591
Egyptian & African	988 73,039 81,303
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	426 232
Total	2,473 3,313,685 2,997,293

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th July.	
Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,918 715,894 359,221
Japan & China	2,100 1,185,240 1,407,926
Coast Ports	25,513 28,019
Up-country by Rail	87,905 142,439
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	53,894 7,455
Total	4,018 2,068,446 1,940,060

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/3	
1st Sawan 21/8	
2nd Sawan 21/8/3	
National City 21/9	
N. Manordass 21/8/6	
N. Motilal 21/7/3	

SILVER.

Bombay, July 11.	
London Ready 27/1	
London Forward 27/1	
America Cent 59/3	
China Opening 2/7/14, Closing 2/7/14	
Ready 62/4	
Ashad Opening 62/2, Highest 62/6, Lowest 62/2, Closing 62/3	
1st Sawan Opening 62/1, Highest 62/4, Lowest 62/1, Closing 62/1	
Tejmundi 15/1	
2nd Sawan Opening 61/14, Highest 62/2, Lowest 61/14, Closing 61/15	
Tejmundi 1/7	

Tone of Silver—Quiet and steady. India bought for shipment. China sold. Market not overstrong.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 11	
B. C. RATE—	
T T 1/5 27/32 D D 1/5-7/8.	
LONDON—	
Banks Selling T T 1/5-7/8 cash.	
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32.	
Banks Selling T T 1/5-7/8 July/Aug.	
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Sept.	
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32.	
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 July-Aug.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Sept.	
NEW YORK—	
B. C. T. T. 277.	
Banks Selling T T 276-1/2.	
Banks Buying T T 275-1/2.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.	
PARIS—	
Banks Selling D D 922.	
Banks Buying D D 934.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.	
JAPAN—	
Banks Selling T T 127 3/4	
Banks Buying 60 Days 124-3/4	
HONGKONG—	
Banks Selling D D 138-1/2.	
SHANGHAI—	
Banks Selling D D 179-3/4	
SINGAPORE—	
Banks Selling D D 155-3/4	
JAVA—	
Banks Selling D D 90-3/8.	
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 4.86 7 16 10th inst.	
Shanghai/London 2/7 15 16 11th inst.	
London/Japan 1/10 13 16 10th inst.	
London/Paris 124.25 10th inst.	
London/Belgium 34.90 10th inst.	
London/Switzerland 25.27 10th inst.	
London/Italy 92.80 10th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.	
Gold £4-4-10 10th inst. £4-4-10-1/2 9th inst.	
Silver London Ready 27 1/16 10th inst.	
27 3/16 9th inst.	
Silver London Forward 27 10th inst.	
27-1/8 9th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 59 5/16 10th inst.	
59-1/4 9th inst.	
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 13/16 per cent	
10th inst. 3-3/4 per cent 9th inst.	
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1/32 per cent	
10th inst. 4 per cent 9th inst.	
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.	
Money.—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent.	
3 Mos. 3-1/2 per cent 6 Mos. 4 per cent.	
12 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.	
Tone.—Easy.	

INDIA COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.		
	Ready	Red
	Red leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	355	
Bengal Fine	350	
Bengal F.G.	345	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	350	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	345	
Wardha-Hingti. Fine	395	
Nagpur Fine	395	
Yestmal Fine	399	
Arvi Fine	390	
Amraoti Fine	380	
Khandgaon-Akola Fine	375	
Mulkapur Fine	365	
Khandesh Fine	360	
Muthia Fine		
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	375	
Purna F.G. G.S.	350	
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365/70	
Burwah Sahavud Fine	365	
Surat	465	
Nasrat		
Broach F.G.	405	
Broach Fine	415	
Western M.G.	385	
Western H.G.		
Cambodia	480	
Miraj/Saughl	400	
Compta Good	415	
Dholera		
Kadi/Virangam		

THE WEATHER

MONSOON ACTIVE IN WEST AND NORTH

EXTENDING IN DECCAN AND C. P.

POONA, July 11.

The monsoon has been active on the West Coast and along the foot of the Himalayas extending from North Assam to Kashmir. It has extended in the Bombay Deccan and the West Central Provinces but is weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, East Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar and local in Bihar, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Kashmir, The Central India East, the Central Provinces West, Hyderabad North and Coorg. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Gujarat, the Central Provinces East, Madras Southeast.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab three inches, Myittha one, Cherrapunji four, Sibsagar and Dibrui one and a half, Jalpaiguri three, Boga two, Ranchi and Purnea half, Darjeeling and Roorkee two, Mussoorie three, Gorakhpore one, Benares three-quarters, Nagpur and Mukteswar half, Sonai and Rawalpindi one and a half, Ambala and Kharwar three-quarters, Sargam half, Simla quarter, Ratnagiri and Karwar three, Mangalore two, Marbago one and a half, Ahmedabad and Mercara one, Calicut and Bijapur three-quarters, Bombay half.

Forecast.—A decrease along and near the Western Himalayas and an extension in the North-West India.—A. P.

MONSOON ACTIVE ON WEST COAST.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, July 11.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active on the west coast and has extended in the Bombay Deccan and the West Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar, and local in the Central Provinces West and Hyderabad North, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Gujarat, the Central Provinces East and Madras South-east. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula and the United Provinces, lightly to moderately clouded in the central parts of the country, Rajputana, Gujarat, Lower Sind and the north Punjab, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana and Central India West. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecasts.—A further decrease in the West Central Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours
Allahabad	0.00"
Cawnpore	0.36"
Jhansi	0.01"
Ambala	0.70"
Rawalpindi	1.65"
Surat	0.11"
Akola	0.16"
Amraoti	0.13"
Khandwa	0.22"
Saugor	0.06"
Nagpur	0.39"
Raipur	0.31"
Chanda	0.02"
Ratnagiri	2.53"
Marmagao	1.51"
Karwar	2.69"
Malegaon	0.09"
Ahmednagar	1.12"
Poona	0.06"
Sholapur	0.30"
Bijapur	0.74"
Belgaum	0.27"
Nizamabad	0.02"
Mangalore	1.82"
Calicut	0.85"
Cochin	0.63"
Trivandrum	0.29"
Cocanada	0.04"

BOMBAY:

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.—Colaba Observatory 0.39". Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 39.38" (10.89" above normal). St. George's Hospital 0.20". J. J. Hospital 0.15". Maximum temperature 89 deg. (3 deg. above normal). Minimum temperature 78 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON EXTENDS TO KONKAN

POONA, July 10.

The monsoon has again been strong in the United Provinces and the north-east Punjab. It is vigorous over Kanara and has extended into the Konkan and the Central Provinces. The Bay current has temporarily weakened in Burma, Assam and Bengal.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain in the United Provinces and an extension in the Konkan the Bombay Deccan and along the north Madras coast.

Burma.—Local rainfall has occurred in Burma; Toungoo has had 1.0in., Rangoon 0.9in., Bassein 0.5in., Krenkpyu 0.4in.

Bhamo 0.4in. and Akyab 0.5in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Tenasserim.

North-east India, including Orissa, Assam, Bengal, and Chota Nagpur, and local in Orissa and Bihar: Sambalpur has had 1.3in., Darbhanga 1.4in., Boga 1.2in., M'mensingh 0.9in., Holitala 0.9in., Ranchi 0.9in., Sauror Island 0.8in., Chabasa 0.8in., Daltonganj 0.7in., Dibrugarh 0.5in., Silchar 0.4in., Barisal 0.4in., Cherrapunji 4.0in. and Darjiling 0.4in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces East, locally in Central India East and at a few stations in the Central Provinces West: Bahraich has had 4.2in., Meerut 2.4in., Pendra 1.7in., Mukteswar 1.7in., Masoorie 1.3in., Dehra Dun 1.4in., Cawnpore 1.5in., Lucknow 1.3in., Jaggalpur 1.6in., Roorkee 0.9in., Chanda 0.9in., Raipur 0.8in., Bareilly 0.5in., Jabulpore 0.6in. and Sina 0.2in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the United Provinces and parts of east Central India and the east Central Provinces, and in defect in Berar. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Berar; maximum temperature was below normal in the United Provinces.

North-west India.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab East and North and local in Kashmir, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat: Dharapur has had 1.6in., Ambala 1.9in., Simla 0.7in., Dalhousie 0.7in., Sialkot 0.4in., Delhi 0.3in. and Ludhiana 0.3in. Skies are overcast in Kashmir, moderately to heavily clouded in the Punjab, Gujarat and parts of the North-West Frontier Province, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the east and north Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Punjab, Baluchistan and Rajputana West; the minimum was above normal in Kashmir and below it in Baluchistan. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 106 deg. at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

The Peninsula.—There has been nearly general rain the Konkan, Hyderabad North and Malabar, and local rain Hyderabad South, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Madras South-east: Karwar has had 2.6in., Mangalore 5.7in., Marmagao 2.8in., Calicut 2.2in., Ratnagiri 1.5in., Mercara 0.9in., Hanamkonda 0.9in., Kurnool 0.9in., Parbhani 0.5in., Cochin 0.6in., Nizamabad 0.2in., Raichur 0.3in., Mysore 0.2in., Trivandrum 0.3in. and Madras 0.3in. Skies are heavily clouded generally. The air is more moist than usual in north-east of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in Madras South-east.

Earthquake Report.—Two earthquake shocks of slight intensity were recorded by the Bombay Seismographs due with origin about 900 miles away at 21 hours 27 minutes on Monday, the 9th and the other about 5,600 miles away at 3 hours 7 minutes on Tuesday, the 10th July. Special reports of heavy rainfall.—July 6th, Supal (Bihar) 5.5in.; and July 9th, Fatehpur (U. P.) 5.8in.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 11. Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 11/7/28 Colaba Point 0.39; Fort 0.20; J. J. Hospital 0.15. Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 39.38; Fort 46.84; J. J. Hospital 37.21. Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 43.46; Fort 48.67; J. J. Hospital 39.91. Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 26.38; Fort 33.63; J. J. Hospital 32.81.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11th July 1928: Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.625 inches (0.55 below normal). Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .536 inches (.090 below normal). Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .008. Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees. Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees. Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.9 degrees (3.3 above normal). Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 degrees (1.1 above normal). Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent. Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 per cent. Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S S E. Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour. Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles. Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour. Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10). Rainfall in 24 hours 0.39.

Total rainfall during the month 11.67. Total rainfall during the year 39.39. Weather remarks.—Lightning at distance.

DISHONEST JOURNALISM.

"TIMES OF INDIA" LIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—Herewith, I attach a copy of a letter addressed by me to the Editor of "Times of India", but owing to his yellow style of journalism, he has not thought it proper to publish the whole letter, but has only referred to a line or two of my letter, shorn of the context in today's issue. I hope and trust you will publish the letter in your widely read and esteemed journal.—Yours etc.

CHAMPANLAL J. GHIA.

To The Editor of the "Times of India." Sir.—Apropos of your correspondent's article in your issue of the 6th July 1928, which contains misstatements and misrepresentations of facts, I hope you will in fairness to me publish the following:—

Mr. Iyer is deliberately putting to naught the reception and hospitality that he received from me and from several workers in the Satyagraha Campaign. It is a bare-faced lie if Mr. Iyer says that I was coldly suspicious. As a matter of fact, I gave him the full liberty of a talk for an hour in the Surat Municipal Hall, even though I was busy with the School Board election. I certainly referred him to Sjt. Vallabhbhai when he wanted to talk with me about the future developments and the future plans of the fight. If this could be called "cold reception" it would be hard to understand what heavenly reception he expected from me. He was also informed by me that Sjt. Vallabhbhai was going to Broach via Surat the next morning and that he could see him on the Surat Railway Station or at Broach, if he cared to know "the truth about Bardoli." And yet he has the brazen-facedness to write "the heard of his (Sjt. Vallabhbhai's) programme too late to adjust his (Mr. Iyer's) programme." Mr. Iyer was at Bardoli only for a few hours and if he was really bent upon knowing "the truth about Bardoli" he could have stayed there for a day more.

Mr. Iyer further refers to that type-

written slip, which presumably came from his Chief and says that its effect on me was electrical. Rather it would be correct to say that what Mr. Iyer saw at Bardoli had electric effect on his Chief who saw nothing else but the much-cursed "Bokhevisim" and bloodshed instead of non-violence symbolised in white caps.

Again Mr. Iyer poses himself as my saviour and gratuitously refers that the slip was presented to me to save me from getting into trouble from my Sardar. My Sardar knows me too well and suffice it to say for Mr. Iyer's edification that Sjt. Vallabhbhai was very much pleased that he was taken round but need I remind or warn Mr. Iyer that his Chief belongs to that race which has a strong passion for colour prejudice.

The one great perversion of facts which Mr. Iyer has allowed to be published, is about an extension of the Ashram and it cannot be allowed to pass without being challenged. What I really said to Mr. Iyer was this "That as Sjt. Vallabhbhai was not getting sufficient rest in the room he was occupying owing to the constant stream of visitors and the noise of offices around, small extensions to the Ashram were carried out to house him." This has been maliciously twisted by Mr. Iyer and he says that the extensions will be used by the Sardar for mapping out his future plans in conference with his fellow-workers, meaning thereby to hatch a plot in "Bolshevism." It would be logical to conclude from the above that Mr. Iyer did not come with bonafide intentions but was seeing through the borrowed leaves of the Chief. It all lies in the mouth of one who received our hospitality to make a statement full of such calumnies and which have no foundation except in his perverse imagination.—Yours etc.

CHAMPANLAL J. GHIA.

Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli July 9.

LABOUR UNREST AT AMBERNATH

ANOTHER STRIKE IN SIGHT

The Secretary, Ambernath Labour Union writes:—A great excitement prevails at present amongst the workmen of the Western India Match Co's. Factory workers at Ambernath owing to the policy adopted by the management by way of dismissing on very flimsy pretexts some of the workmen who are supposed to have been the leading figures in the last strike. The Union of the workmen of the Match Factory which has come into being during the last strike seems to be an eye-sore to the management which only outwardly professes to be in sympathy with the Union. The supervisors in the various departments appear to be bent upon breaking the Union as they are carrying on a persistent policy of harassing the members of the Union who happen to be working under them. The Secretary of the Union has in many of his communications with the Manager of the Factory tried to bring these facts to his notice and has also requested him to expedite redress of the grievances already promised when the last strike was settled. The result especially in the matter of the reinstatement of the dismissed workmen is anxiously awaited by the members of the Union and if no satisfactory reply is forthcoming it is greatly apprehended that matters might assume a serious aspect leading to the recurrence of the strike. The management however, it is hoped, will realise the gravity of the situation and meet the just demands of the employees immediately.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY

AT JAMBUSAR

Under the joint auspices of the Jambusar Taluka Supervising Union, the Jambusar Peoples' Co-operative Bank, Ltd., the Jambusar Agricultural Co-operative Society, a public meeting was held in Dashedad Wadi under the presidency of T. M. Desai, Sub-Judge, Jambusar, to celebrate the sixth International Co-operators' Day here. At the outset, Rao Sahib P. H. Banatwala, Vice-Chairman of the Gujarat Divisional Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, dwelt on the advantages of the movement and emphasised that it behoved every educated man to study its principles if he desired to be of any service for the economic uplift of their ignorant fellow brothers who are living in villages. He further added that a scheme as suggested by Mr. Taleyarkhan to prepare volunteers for the work on the same line as the Servants of India Society, is now indispensable if the leaders of the movement desire to develop the same in all its valid aspects.

After some more speeches, the function ended with light refreshments.

AT BIJAPUR

BIJAPUR, July 9.

Under the auspices of the Bijapur District Branch of the Co-operative

Institute, the Co-operators' Day was celebrated on a very grand scale. To-day at 5 p.m. the procession with bands attended by the scouts and volunteers started from the Institute office and arrived to the Shivand Theatre where a public meeting was arranged. The theatre was packed to the full. Mr. Manjappa Hardekar was in the chair. At the outset, the President explained to the audience the importance of co-operation and its effects on rural folk. Then the Hon. Secretary of the Institute read out the report of the Institute during the year 1927-28.

ILLITERACY OF PEOPLE.

After a series of lectures, the President gave his summing up. He pointed out to the audience the obstacles in the way of rural co-operation and said that the illiteracy of the people remains the greatest obstacle in the way of the formation and management. In most societies those who can read and write can be counted on fingers of one hand and usually it is very difficult to find one man who is competent to keep the books. The present situation is that the average man, on account of his illiteracy cannot control the Managing Committee in whose hands the bestowal and the recovery of loans lie. He further pointed out that the gradual spread of education was the only remedy for this state of affairs.

TURCO-BRITISH RELATIONS

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED

"Al-Moqattam" of Cairo publishes the following in its issue, dated June 12:—The Telegraphic Exchange Company learns from its correspondent at Constantinople that instructions have been issued to His Excellency Farid Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at London, to resume negotiations in order to make an agreement of "Friendship between Turkey and England."—"Muslim Outlook."

BRITAIN AND PERSIA

THE AERIAL ROUTE

"Al-Moqattam" of Cairo has the following in its issue, dated June 13:—The "Financial News" understand that negotiations between England and Persia, with respect to the extensions of the Aerial line between Iraq and Cairo, towards India passing over Persia have ended; and that England has consented to permit Persia to institute an aerial line between Teheran and Baghdad.—"Muslim Outlook."

Ahmedabad.—At a meeting of the local Municipal Board held on Tuesday evening a resolution was unanimously passed to erect a bust of the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth in a suitable place in the city and provide a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purpose in consideration of the services rendered by him to the Municipality.

ACCOUNTANT CONVICTED

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

Kashinath Baji Phadke (34), Accountant in the firm of Messrs. Meyer Nissim and Co., was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on charges of dishonestly inducing the complainant to sign a cheque of Rs. 2,737-11-0 and thereby cheating him in respect of Rs. 1,000 and sentenced the accused to undergo 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, further six months' imprisonment.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution, Mr. C. N. Kanuga for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Joseph Baptista with Mr. Chattrapati.

The prosecution case was that Mr. Meyer Nissim, the complainant, was a merchant dealing in wood, hides, skin and other commodities. The accused was employed as accountant in 1922 and later on he was allowed 18 per cent. brokerage on business influenced or brought by him in addition to his salary of Rs. 400. Among other transactions the complainant used to deal in wool and the account of it was left to the accused as the complainant had implicit faith in him. In January last the accused purchased 8 bales of wool from Virchand Umarsingh at Rs. 270 per candy, the total price of which was Rs. 1,737-11-0.

On February 2 he prepared a cheque for Rs. 2,737-11-0 and is alleged to have taken the signature on it on the representation that it was the price of wool purchased from Virchand. Mr. Virchand was paid only Rs. 1,737-11-0 though Rs. 2,737-11-0 were credited to the account by the accused.

PURCHASE OF WOOL.

The accused admitted the purchase of wool as well as the filling in of the cheque, but denied having taken the signature of the complainant. His plea was that the "wool purchase F. N. account" was his personal account.

After discussing the evidence His Worship disbelieved the accused's version and sentenced him as above. He observed that the offence called for a deterrent sentence as he had abused the implicit confidence placed in him.

PERSIAN-URDU LITERARY SOCIETY

PRINCIPAL NAWAB ALI'S ADDRESS

(From Our Correspondent).

JUNAGAD, July 10.

Principal Sayed Nawab Ali of the Bahauddin College, Junagad, presided over a meeting recently held at Junagad to deliberate on the supreme importance of infusing fresh vigour into the local Persian Urdu Literary Society.

Mr. A. A. Kazi, well-known to the Urdu-speaking inhabitants of India as a poet of distinction, thanked Principal Nawab Ali for his great courtesy and kindness in consenting to become the President of the Persian-Urdu Literary Society and in identifying himself with the interests which the Society had so much at heart. He appealed to the members of the Society to conduct all the proceedings in Urdu and to continue to help forward the aims and objects of the Society even after leaving its headquarters. The speaker, in conclusion, warmly congratulated the Junagad State authorities on their choice of Principal Nawab Ali as Head of the Junagad College.

Principal Nawab Ali next rose amidst cheers. He harked back to his visit to Junagad more than a decade ago and to the exceedingly useful work the Persian-Urdu Literary Society was then doing under the inspiration of the late Professor Khan's example. He enlarged on the advantages accruing from the study of Arabic and assured all present that he would constantly endeavour to encourage the study at College of Arabic, Persian and Urdu. He pointed with considerable satisfaction to the generous financial aid the Government of His Highness the Nawab Sahib had all along rendered to the Moslem Students of the Bahauddin College by exempting them from the obligation to pay the College fees and by instituting twelve scholarships each of rupees twenty per mensem. Turning to the members of the Society he exhorted them to leave no stone unturned in furthering the objects of the Society to which they were privileged to belong.

EXCISE OFFENCES IN BROACH DISTRICT

(From A Correspondent.)

In Ankleshwar Taluka at Matiar village, one today case, and three Liquor cases were detected by Excise Inspector Mr. Shaikh Amin on 16th May last. The cases were committed in the court of Second Class Magistrate, Ankleshwar, but were transferred to the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ankleshwar Division, who tried them on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th July at Broach.

Four accused out of the 5 accused of the four cases were convicted and fined by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

SHOOTING OF ANIMAL IN PUBLIC STREETS

A BARBAROUS MODE

PLEA FOR SUPPORT TO AMENDING BILL

Mr. J. N. Mankar, Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League, writes:—

Even since the passing of the bill to empower Police officers to shoot injured animals in Bombay into law in the teeth of public opposition, police officers seem to have converted this rarely to be used weapon into a sort of license for wounding feelings of the humanitarian public of Bombay, by subjecting injured horses to extremely tortuous death by more than one shot in public streets. During the last few months several cases of such inhuman shooting have been reported in inhabited localities of Bombay when the police officers killed them by two or three shots at intervals without screening them from the public view.

I am sure in few cases or none the police officers abide by the terms of law. The animals that meet with accidents in the street are seldom "mortally wounded" or are not "neglected" in majority of cases. Yet they are unscrupulously shot to avoid troubles of treating them or allowing them to be treated. The law wants that "the animal should be properly screened or removed to such a secluded place so far as possible before it is shot." No effort of this kind has ever been made.

The other day one unfortunate horse met with an accident in Lohar Street in the jurisdiction of Princess Street Police Station. The officer-in-charge informed the Humanitarian League and arrangements were made to remove the animal for treatment. The owner of the said horse made over the animal to the League for treatment. The League and was quite willing to have it removed by the League for treatment. However, in spite of our readiness to remove the animal which was in a condition of being removed without causing much suffering, the police sergeant shot it in the forehead in the same habited place. The first shot only subjected the animal to extreme pain. The second shot was discharged which only aggravated its tortures. The third shot proved fatal and the horse died after heavy struggles under tortures for half an hour or so.

The amending bill to this black law will be tabled by Prof. Swaminarayan at the next session of the Council. Those disgusted with this shooting business of the police should strongly support the amendment both in and out of the Council. The Government also should allow the amendment to pass if they have any respect for the laws they frame.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAYMEN ORGANISING

A representative meeting of the B.B. & C.I. Railway workers and staff was held at Ville Parle under the presidency of Mr. Jhalavala when besides the President who addressed the meeting, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Nadkarni spoke on Unionism. A large number of men joined on the spot and resolutions were passed asking for the redress of grievances, such as hours of duty, increment in payment, minimum living wage, etc.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Vigilance Association writes:—With reference to the decision of the League of Nations Council to extend through a Special Body of Experts their enquiry in the Far East into the International Traffic in Women and Children it was resolved at a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Vigilance Association to request the League of Nations to include India within the scope of their inquiry and to offer them their whole-hearted co-operation and assistance. It was further resolved to request the Government of India to invite the Body of Experts appointed by the League of Nations to undertake the proposed inquiries in India.

THANA DIST. SCHOOLBOARD

A local correspondent wires:—"In the Thana District School Board election, the Nationalist Party has gained success. Mr. Chhotalal Shroff and Dr. Wales unanimously elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Satyansamajist Mr. Shankarrao Zuzarrao, the convener of the meeting, remained absent with some members of his party."

H. E. Sir William Birdwood, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Poona on Monday morning and is staying at Government House. Ganeshkhind as the guest of H. E. the Governor.

BOMBAY CITY
AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League—Cheshires vs. Derby
Club—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 13.

Special Meeting of Bombay Improvement
Trust Board, 5-10 p.m.
Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana vs.
Police—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 14.

Rent Act public meeting of all communi-
ties, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.).
Mr. P. J. Murzban presiding. Promi-
nent citizens will address the meeting.
Harwood League—Cheshires vs. Warwicks
Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
Annual celebration of School of Indian
Music, Wilson College, Chaulapatty, 5-15
p.m., Dr. Deshmukh presiding.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Stu-
dents' Union, Mr. Vishnu Prasad Desai will
give impersonations at the hall of the
Union, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty to-day
(Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. The meeting is
open to the public.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wed-
nesday, the 11th July, 1928, have been re-
jected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders
on Wednesday, the 18th instant, on the
same conditions as previously announced.

LATE RAO BAHADUR Y. B. BORKAR.

The second anniversary of the late Rao
Bahadur Y. B. Borkar, Dewan of Janjira
State will be celebrated in the Parulkar's
Block at Thakurdwar on Thursday, the
12th instant.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S UNION.

The fifth general meeting of railway
workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day
(Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. at Poona, near the
station when demands of the workers will be
discussed.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

The local Agent of the above Bank
writes:—

"We are in receipt of a telegram from
our Head Office in Hongkong stating that
the Directors have declared an interim
dividend for the half year ending 30th June,
1928, at the rate of £3 per share, subject
to deduction of Income Tax, payable 7th
August, and shall be obliged if you will
kindly publish this information in your
paper as an item of news."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The clan line s.s. "Macfarlane" left Suez
for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the
evening of the 9th instant.

The Homeward P. and O. mail steamer
"Delta" with the mails from Bombay of
the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at
1 a.m. on the 11th instant and left there
at 6 a.m. the same day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the
total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to
6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death 1; Cholera at-
tack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death
nil; Influenza attack 1, death nil; Total
mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 70; The
total mortality this day last year was 49.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa,
Ibo, Chindwi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar,
Tanga, Quilimaue, Mozambique, Beira and
L. Maquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be
closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon
on Wednesday, the 18th instant. Corre-
spondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madag-
ascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other
places in South Africa will also be forward-
ed by this steamer.

RENT ACT CONTROVERSY.

NAMES OF SPEAKERS.

The following among others are to ad-
dress the mammoth meeting of the tenants
which is to be held on Saturday next at 6
p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Cawaji Jehangir Hall,
under the presidency of Mr. P. J. Murz-
ban, M.L.C., to enter an emphatic protest
against the attitude adopted by the Gov-
ernment in connection with the Rent Act:—
Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman,
N. M. Joshi, Jammadas M. Mehta, Balu-
bhai T. Desai, Mrs. Avantikubai Gokhale,
Dr. M. D. Gilder, Messrs. Framroze J.
Ginwalla, Mohanlal Desai, G. B. Trivedi,
P. R. Lele and others.

(The draft resolutions are given on
page 11.)

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of the Pandu-
rang Bali Bhadra's chawls situated in Kelo
Wadi, Girgaum, will be held in the chawls
at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday) to consider and
support the extension of the Bombay Rent
Act.

INTER-VARSITY MATCH A DRAW

LONDON, July 11.

The Inter-Varsity cricket match ended
in a draw. Cambridge scored 292 in their
first innings, and declared their second
innings closed for 329 runs for seven
wickets. Oxford made 287 in the first in-
nings and 227 for nine in the second in-
nings.—Reuter.

NIMBKAR CASE

TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER
COURT.POLICE SOLICITUDE FOR PUBLIC
SAFETY.

BOMBAY, July 11.
On an application made by Mr. R. S.
Nimbkar to transfer his case from the
Fifth Court, in which he is charged with
obstructing a public servant in the dis-
charge of his duty, to any other Court,
the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wed-
nesday transferred it to the Second Court
on the ground that he did not want to
put off the case for a long time.

TRANSFER APPLICATION.

In the course of the application, the
applicant stated that he was arrested on
Friday last and bailed out to appear be-
fore the Magistrate on the 10th instant.
In view of this fact and also because he
was ill for some days, he did not give in-
structions to his lawyer. On Tuesday
the police put up an application for re-
mand for ten days. Mr. Kothari sup-
ported the application, but the pleader
for the applicant applied for an extension
of the remand till the 23rd on the ground
that the applicant was ill and in support
of this application he submitted a medical
certificate from a qualified medical
practitioner.

OPPOSITION TO POSTPONEMENT.

About this time Superintendent Spiers
rushed into the Court and told Mr. Ko-
thari that he had instructions from the
Commissioner of Police to proceed with
the case immediately and that they want-
ed to put in a charge-sheet and with-
draw the application. The Magistrate
then remarked that he would consider the
application for postponement after the
charge-sheet was put in. About an hour
after that the charge-sheet was put in
and the application for the postponement
by the defence was renewed. This applica-
tion was opposed by the Police Prose-
cutor, though he himself had previously
supported the application for the remand.
It was then contended on behalf of the
defence that at least one day's time
should be granted to the accused to en-
able him to give proper instructions to
his pleader as the accused could not do
so earlier on account of his illness.

QUESTION OF MEDICAL
CERTIFICATE.

The learned Magistrate refused to rely
on the medical certificate, even though it
was not challenged by the prosecution.
It was then contended on behalf of the
defence that reasonable facilities should
be given to the accused to put up his
own defence and that the Court should
not depart from its usual practice in
this case the learned Magistrate then re-
marked that there were various other
grounds why he wanted to finish the case
soon, but refused to give out his grounds.

ACCUSED'S FEARS.

This remark of the learned Magistrate
coupled with what happened previously
in the Court created a reasonable appre-
hension in the mind of the applicant that
he would not get a fair and impartial
trial in that Court. He therefore prayed
that the case might be transferred to some
other Court.

In presenting the application Mr. Gad-
kari, pleader for the accused, repeated
what was detailed in the application and
said that the Magistrate's refusal and his
subsequent attitude raised the apprehen-
sion in the accused's mind that he would
not get a fair trial. He said that al-
though the Magistrate was willing to
grant the remand application made by
police, he was not willing to grant the
postponement asked for by the defence.
Again the Magistrate refused to rely on
the medical certificate produced by the
accused.

At this stage Mr. Spencer, Police Pro-
secutor, appearing for the police pro-
duced a copy of the proceedings of the
case in Dadar Court.

After going through it the Magistrate
remarked that the accused could not have
any grounds for apprehension. Merely
because the trying Magistrate wanted to
finish the case soon, it could not be as-
sumed that the Magistrate was preju-
diced. "But if the accused makes any
allegations against the Magistrate", re-
marked His Worship, "I must call for a
report which would mean further de-
lay."

FOR PUBLIC SAFETY!

Mr. Spencer: But public safety requires
that the case should be finished soon.
Only yesterday there was a demonstra-
tion in front of the Court when more
than 5,000 people gathered.

His Worship ultimately passed orders
transferring the case to the Second Court
remarking that in his opinion it was only
an ordinary case and there was no rea-
son to believe that the trying Magistrate
was prejudiced against the applicant. He
only granted the transfer because he did
not wish the case to be put off for a long
time.

TROUBLE OVER ARREST OF
A STRIKERCAUSE OF TUESDAY'S DISTURBANCE
AT DADAR

Further enquiry in regard to the distur-
bance at Dadar on Tuesday shows that

after the hearing of the case in the Dadar
Police Court against Mr. Nimbkar a
crowd of strikers was proceeding along
Naigum Road, when it is alleged, one of
the strikers threw a stone at Kohinoor Mid-
and he was promptly arrested and put in
the police motor lorry. The strikers sur-
rounded the motor lorry and a skirmish
took place between the police and the
strikers in which sixteen persons were in-
jured including five police constables. Ser-
geant Leech was hit on his eye. Luxmon
Savant and Shivram Bhav, two of the
strikers, were taken to hospital, the one
suffering from a broken nose and the other
with some of his teeth knocked off. The
strikers were about 5,000 strong and a
serious development was expected but the
police used their lathis freely and dispersed
the crowd in a few minutes. Messrs Miraj-
ker, Alwe and Nimbkar were in the
crowd at the time of the incident. The
police arrested four persons who will be
charged with rioting at the Dadar police
court.

The strikers were given their doles on
Wednesday at fourteen centres where grain
to the extent of Rs. 4,000/- was distributed.

STRIKERS CHARGED WITH
DISORDERLY BEHAVIOURLARGE CROWDS GATHER AT DADAR
POLICE COURT

A large crowd of strikers collected near
the Dadar police court on Wednesday
morning to watch the proceedings against
Mr. Nimbkar as they did not know that the
case was already transferred to the Maza-
gaon Police Court. They were told by
some strike leaders that the case was
transferred to Mazagaon Police Court and
they all proceeded to the Thakersey Hall
where a meeting was addressed by Messrs.
Nimbkar and Mirajker. They advised the
strikers to hold on till they got complete
victory. Mr. Nimbkar also advised the
strikers not to go to the police court in a
large number to hear the case against him,
as there was a possibility of their coming
into conflict with the police.

STRIKERS CHARGED.

Out of the four arrested persons on
Tuesday, two were placed before the court
on Wednesday morning. Raghu Babu
was charged with disorderly behaviour
before the bench of honorary presidency
magistrates consisting of Dr. Bisi and Dr.
Karnajia. Mr. Patanker, pleader for the
accused applied for an adjournment as he
wanted to adduce evidence. The court ad-
journed the case till the 15th instant.

Sakharam Babaji, another striker, was
then placed before Mr. N. T. Jangalwalla,
presidency magistrate, sixth court, charged
with riot. It was stated by the prosecu-
tion that the accused threw stones at the
police, at some shops and at the Kohinoor
Mill.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused showed a wound on his left
elbow and stated he was assaulted by the
police. He further stated that with a view
to escape from a stampede, he ran away to
the B. D. D. Chawl, where he was arrested.
His Worship remanded the accused till the
13th instant.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENT
CONTRACTDECISION OF CORPORATION
STANDING COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Standing Committee of
the Bombay Municipal Corporation was
held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. J. B.
Boman Behram presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from
the Commissioner, dated the 5th instant
stating that quotations were asked for from
certain of the leading local newspapers as
to the rates which they would charge if all
Municipal advertisements, notifications,
etc., in respect of the departments under
his control were sent for publication to them
for a period of one year from 20th July
1928. Two of the English papers—"The
Indian Daily Mail" and the "Bombay
Chronicle," one Marathi paper—"The
Dnyan Prakash" and one Gujarati paper
—"The Hindustan and Prajmitra," the
Commissioner suggested be selected for the
publication of all municipal advertisements.
The Municipal Commissioner would of
course retain liberty to publish important
advertisements requiring wide publicity, in
any other newspapers that may be con-
sidered suitable. He did not think it nec-
essary to enter into written contracts with
the managers of these papers. As, how-
ever, it was probable that in certain cases
at least the amounts of the advertisement
charges may exceed Rs. 5,000 during the
course of the year, on the analogy of Sec-
tion 69 (c) of the Municipal Act, he request-
ed the approval of the Standing Committee
to the arrangement proposed.

PREFERENCE GIVEN TO "NANA-
KAL."

Dr. J. V. Vora said that "Dnyan
Prakash" had quoted Rs. 2-6-0 per 100
words while "Nana Kal" had quoted Rs.
2-8-0. The difference was of only two
annas but considering the circulation of
"Nana Kal" which was higher than
"Dnyan Prakash" the advertisement con-
tract should be given to "Nana Kal." He
therefore moved an amendment to give ad-
vertisement contract to "Nana-Kal." Mrs.
Avantikubai Gokhale seconded the am-
endment which was carried.

HIGH COURT

SOLICITOR'S CLERK CHARGED
WITH THEFT

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL

Before Justices Patker and Baker at
the High Court, an appeal was filed by
N. C. Rankrishna Chaudamani Iyer, aged
22, formerly a shorthand typist of Mr.
G. B. Pandya, Solicitor, against the sen-
tence of three months' hard labour and
a fine of Rs. 300 passed on him by Mr.
Pandit, the Presidency Magistrate, Third
Court, Bombay.

It was alleged by the prosecution that
on June 23 last which was a Saturday,
at about 2-30 p.m. the complainant was
preparing to leave his office to go home.
He opened his safe and took out five
currency notes of Rs. 100 each which he
put in his inside coat pocket. Hardly
had he gone a few paces when the com-
plainant met a client of his and returned
to his office. He took his coat off and
hung it on a peg on the wall. After
finishing his work, he went to the water
closet, and returning from there he put
on his coat and went away.

Reaching home, he found that one cur-
rency note was missing from his pocket.
Suspecting the accused who was the only
person present in the office, the complain-
ant sent for him and informed him that
he was dismissed and should attend office
no longer. In spite of this, however, the
accused, on the next day, went to the
office very early before the complainant
arrived, and took out from a drawer of
the complainant's table a tin of type-
writing ribbon from which he took out
what looked like a piece of folded paper,
after which he left office. This was
noticed by a peep who was present at
the time. The complainant alleged that
this folded paper was the currency note
which he had stolen the previous day
from his pocket.

The accused denied the charge, but the
Magistrate, on the evidence of Mr. Pan-
dya, sentenced him as above. The ac-
cused appealed to the High Court.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, Advocate, arguing
for the defence, pointed out that there
was no direct evidence of anybody having
seen the accused stealing the note. The
conviction was based on the mere suspi-
cion of the complainant.

The Government Pleader said that the
accused's conduct in going to the office
after his master had expressly prohibited
him was very suspicious. And nothing
was suggested by the defence as to why
Mr. Pandya should falsely implicate the
accused.

Their Lordships, delivering judgment,
observed that even believing Mr. Pandya's
evidence to be true, that did not exclude
the possibility of any other person hav-
ing stolen the note. The circumstantial
evidence, no doubt, raised a strong suspi-
cion against the accused, but it was not
sufficiently strong to establish his guilt.
They, therefore, gave him the benefit of
doubt and ordered him to be discharged.

10 YEARS FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

At the High Court Sessions before Mr.
Justice Mirza and a common jury, Gazi
Mustapha Kemal Pasha, a Mahomedan,
aged 23, was put up on a charge of at-
tempt to murder.

In the early morning of 12th April last,
the accused was going along the Kalbadevi
Road, smoking a cigarette when he was ac-
cused by two policemen on suspicion. The
accused began to run, chased by the police-
men, and an alarm being raised by the
latter, one Vithoba Bhanu who was passing
by attempted to seize the accused who
stabbed him in the back. The accused then
concealed himself in a latrine where he was
secured by the police. The accused had
also injured another man during the chase.
The jury having found the accused
guilty, his Lordship sentenced him to 8
years for attempt to murder and 2 years
for grievous hurt.

His Lordship recommended that the Police
Commissioner should give some compensa-
tion to Vithoba who was seriously stabbed
by the accused and who is now in hospital.

AVOIDING TO PAY FARE

TRAMWAY PASSENGER FINED

On the 11th July, 1928, before Mr. H.
P. Durbor, the Ag. Chief Presidency
Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court,
Mr. B. S. Chinoy, Prosecuting Officer,
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways
Company, Limited, prosecuted a passenger
named Pandurang Kashirao Darekar for
avoiding to pay tram fare of an anna. On
the accused pleading guilty, His Worship
convicted him and fined him Rs. 5.
Mr. B. J. Dhondhi appeared for the Tram
ways Company and the accused was in
person.

WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

Gulabai (26) wife of Dalchand Keshav-
ram, a cotton broker, residing at Khatargai,
burnt her clothes on a sigree while remov-
ing a pan of boiled milk on the 9th instant.
She was removed to the J. J. Hospital
where she succumbed to her injuries. At
an inquest held by the coroner the jury re-
turned a verdict of accidental death.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1928.



A local politician who answers questions confidentially utters to his private secretary. But when Lord Wintersten must have seen these torn pages, he must have realised the enormity of the bureaucratic bungle at Bardoli. That's why he handsomely admitted the "measure of success."

Many in Bombay know of Mr. Jhab-
vala's activities, and those who have seen
him credit him with possessing a big head
on short stunted shoulders. But very few
persons know that he is adept in versify-
ing and can use poetic language, if and
when necessary.

Mr. Bradley, accompanied by that illi-
putian Labour leader, went the other day
to the Parel (G. I. P. Ry.) Workshop
when the workers were being paid out,
and helped S. H. in collecting money for
the relief of mill strikers' families by
sending the hat round.

But this scene of a White man begging
of "kala admis" in the land which is
"held" by Britain is reported to have
been too much for another White man!
"In an angry tone," to quote the phrase-
ology of S. H., this person blamed Mr.
Bradley thundering: "if you are an Eng-
lishman, you are a shame to us all!"

But Mr. Bradley is not made of soft
stuff. With equal emphasis and feeling
Mr. Bradley reported, to quote Mr. Jhab-
vala's poetic phraseology, "with his (Mr.
Bradley's) nostrils broadened and chest
forward," thus: "It is men like you
who foster the brood of capitalism and
bring shame upon all the suffering
world!"

The "superior purzon" whose sense of
white "privilege" was so acute beat an
inglorious retreat. All the while S. H.
chuckling over this latest triumph for
labour! Bravo S. H. for the poetic
phrase and "Bravo Bradley" for the
fine and manly stand.

He—"Of course I would marry her to-
morrow if it hadn't been for something
she once said."
Bosom Friend—"Really, what was it?"
He—"No!"

The last sentence is what the great man
simply ignored his request. So at last
a copy of the report was sent to him—
"with the relevant portion torn off."

I believe the precious "cutting" must
have been despatched to the India Office
with an humble request that Lord Birken-
head's deputy might for once look at some
detail of Indian administration.

He must have. Otherwise how could
he say that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has
had "a measure of success." The tradi-
tional method of answering inquiries
about Indian "unrest" is to tell the Mem-
bers of Parliament that agitators are well
in hand, that the Ma-Bap Sarkar is toil-
ing for the ryots and that everything is
satisfactory "in our Indian possession"
—and will be but for these "silly ques-
tions" "in the 'House'."

FOOT-BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Y. M. C. A.'S GREAT VICTORY.

The Young Men had only ten men out
to play the Royal Artillery on Wednes-
day, but despite this handicap, however,
they won by two goals to nil. It is diffi-
cult to select any of the ten for special
mention, inasmuch as all played a great
game and shared in the
general success. But it is
hot out of place to congratulate
Blake, the goalkeeper, on his really mag-
nificent display, and had it not been for
him the Gunners would have scored sev-
eral goals. Williams as centre-forward was
the most hardworking player on the field
and certainly the most successful. He
scored both the goals for his side and if
fortune had been kinder he would have
scored more. Trahearn was a sound and
plucky back, while Vast in the half line
did a lot of good work.

For the Gunners Brown and Reed were
a safe pair of backs, both putting length
into their clearances. Shepherd, the
pivotal man, distributed the ball well to
his forwards who, however, could not do
a great deal with it. Upton and Devine
made determined attempts to break
through and sent in several goal-getting
shots, but they had a good man in Blake
to beat.

The R. A. opened with a strong attack
and maintained it throughout. Their
opponents, on the other hand, replied on
sudden raids which were always danger-
ous. Midway through the first moiety a
scramble ensued in front of the Gunners'
goal, and Williams by some dashing play
was able to score the first goal with a
lightning shot. At the interval the Young
Men led by a solitary goal.

Although the Artillery had the best of
the game and attacked incessantly in
the second half, the Y. M. C. A. increased
their score. Trahearn and Boatman put
up a stout defence and Henderson, the
left half, got through a deal of brainy
work. Devine and Upton broke through
occasionally and flashed in hot shots, only
to be balked by Blake who was at the
top of his form. Williams burst away
suddenly and scored the second goal for
the Y. M. Devine retaliated and
was unlucky to see his good shot deflected
over the cross-bar. The R. A. kept try-
ing up to the final whistle but the Young
Men's defence held out.

Y. M. C. A. 2' goals.
R. A. nil.
Y. M. C. A.—Blake; Trahearn and
Boatman; Croft; Vast and Henderson;
Marshall, Williams, Turner and Rodericks.
R. A.—Ineson; Brown and Reed; Rob-
son, Shepherd and Cooper; Mitchell, Rus-
sell, Upton, Devine and Mill.
Referee—G. Reynolds.

TO-DAY'S MATCH
CHESHIRE VS. DERBY CLUB.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 11.

In the share market to-day jites con-
tinued to rule in absence of outside enquiry
and selling pressure by bears. Transac-
tions chiefly were limited to more popular
low priced stocks. Cottons: Durban had
a firm feature. Coals:—A moderate turn-
over resulted in steady rates. In teas
the tone on the whole remained steady
though the volume of business was meagre.
In miscellaneous a moderate number
of transaction was recorded among which
there was nothing of an interesting na-
ture.—A. P.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, will deliver a lecture
on "Mission of Youth" on Sunday, the
15th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the
N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji
Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay. Mr. Manik-
ram Nanabhai Talpade, will preside.

LATEST COTTON
QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Informa-
tion Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	July 11.
Previous Closing Rate	21.63
To-day's Opening Rate	21.75
Difference	+12
To-day's Closing Rate	21.98
Difference	+35

LIVERPOOL.

	July 11.
Previous Closing Rate	11.26
To-day's Opening Rate	11.41
Difference	+15
To-day's Closing Rate	11.42
Difference	+16

Broach Expectation

432

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 11.
Silver Ready	27 3 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 2 0
Higher	0 2 0
Tone of Market:—Steady.	

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In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in nine different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest number of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D.Com.M.C. the Diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent. more than all the Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G.D.A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours. Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and Prizes were won during past years.

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of any indication as to the policy of Government in regard to the currency in future. Silver is to be sold off, at least in so far as what may be considered to be redundant rupees. There are still over a hundred crores of these rupees in the Paper Currency Reserve. Gold is not to be allowed to come in, at least in so far as sterling purchases and other cognate devices can help in that direction. Notes are to be maintained at a standstill, round about a norm which may be the correct position just at present, but in which there is no absolutely inherent merit to make it acceptable for all time to come. Banking facilities are, apparently, not expanding, if we are to judge from the Clearing House statistics. The only redeeming feature, if even that may be so called, is the growth in the Post Office Cash certificates, though even there the growth in 1927-28 was much less than in 1926-27, and still less than in 1925-26. The unfortunate Reserve Bank is buried; and nothing else has yet taken its place. It is high time Government declared their policy as to the future of the Indian currency system, and adopted measures to put it finally on a satisfactory and permanent basis.

MODEST AND REASONABLE.

Earl Winterton in reply to a question in the Commons is reported to have reviewed the Bardoli no-tax campaign and declared that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had achieved a measure of success. It is something that an admission has been wrung from an official source that the Satyagraha campaign has achieved a measure of success—an admission which is in strange contrast with the boastful bulletins issued by the Bombay Director of Public Information. Lord Winterton also vouchsafed the information that the Government of Bombay "were consulting the Government of India how to deal with the situation and the gross misrepresentation to which the action of the Bombay Government had been and was being subjected." We are glad to know that Lord Irwin has at last begun to take interest in the peasants of Bardoli. His Excellency has often declared that the interest of the agriculturists are nearest to his heart. We trust His Excellency's action in this matter, now that his attention has been drawn to it, will be in accord with the solicitude he has expressed for the welfare of the agriculturists and the two fundamental principles of government so tersely and excellently enunciated by him in his letter to the Indian Princes. These principles, according to His Excellency, are: "Firstly that the function of government is to ensure to the individuals composing the society governed the opportunity of developing themselves as human beings and secondly that the ordered life of a community depends upon being regulated not by the arbitrary will of individuals but by Law which should expressly or tacitly be based on and represent the general will of the community." Both these principles have been violated by the Government of Bombay in their treatment of Bardoli and it is not that Government but the people of Bardoli and their leader who have been most grossly misrepresented. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in his latest speech has once again shown how the "Evening News of India" has been carrying on a lying propaganda against him. He has once again declared as clearly as possible that he is not and never was averse to a settlement honourable to the cultivators. He says: "I never aimed at humiliating the Government, I do not rejoice at humiliating anyone. That is beside my creed. My demands are neither secret nor unreasonable." Sir Leslie Wilson having categorically declared on his own behalf and that of all his colleagues without exception that they consider the Bardoli assessment to be not only fair and just but generous, Mr. Patel naturally cannot accept an enquiry by an officer of Government and insists on an independent committee acceptable not only to himself but also to the Government. This is a modest and reasonable demand which no Government anxious to deal justly with the people can reject. Mr. Rieu, the Revenue Member who has just returned from England, has left for Ahmedabad and it is reported that he may visit Bardoli. Mr. Rieu has done well to depart from the foolish policy so far followed by the Government of Bombay, no member of which took the trouble of visiting the Taluka. If Mr. Rieu is anxious to come to an honourable settlement, he will find none more willing and ready for it than Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Meanwhile, the public is anxiously watching how the two Ministers, the Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai and the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, are going to respect the mandate of the Coalitionist Nationalists with whose support they secured

INDIA'S MISSION IN THE WORLD

SOME CURRENT FALLACIES

(BY ANILBARAN RAY.)

It is a very favourable sign of the times that there is a searching and questioning everywhere, a growing tendency to go to the very root of things. Not in any particular department but in every sphere of life the old order is changing and people are looking for something newer and better. Such critical periods always precede a great descent of the truth; such universal seeking and aspiration prepares the conditions for the forward march of humanity. People are not willing meekly to submit to the forms and institutions which have so long governed their life and have claimed their allegiance through the force of habit and tradition though they may have long since lost their inner significance and utility. The reason of man which so long lay dormant under the load of tradition and authority is again inevitably asserting itself. There is nothing old or sacred which is not being challenged. "Every thing unreasonable must be discarded even if they might find authority in the Vedas and in the Koran"—that is the new voice of revolt which is finding ready response in the hearts of men. There is no doubt that here in India we are on the eve of a great movement of shifting and reconstruction.

WANTED CLARITY OF IDEAS.

But as yet there is no clarity of ideas anywhere. Momentous events, great thoughts and ideals have awakened the minds of men, have roused new hope in their hearts, but, as it always happens in the beginning, only a very few have been able as yet to grasp their true import and significance. Those of our countrymen who represent the rationalist standpoint mostly labour under the European mentality and bias. They readily adopt catchwords and intellectual ideas from Europe and without reference to their own life and genius try to introduce them into India. They loudly proclaim that our ancient civilisations were meant for different conditions of society and are no longer suitable to us, but they do not admit that as conditions differ in different ages, so also they differ in different countries even in the same age and that what is possible in England or Russia may not be suitable to the conditions in India or China. They would have self-determination for India, but at the same time they deny that India has a self at all; any talk of the past of India, of the peculiar self or genius of India mortally irritates them. They hold up modern countries as ideals before us, admit that wherever they go, in all progressive countries they hear people talk of their mission in the world, but when ever Indians talk of their mission or try to formulate it they at once cry it is "a dangerous way of looking at things." They preach communism and socialism, but when drafting a constitution for India they unhesitatingly adopt the Parli-

ed Ministership. They have been asked to resign by the 20th instant if by that time Government do not satisfy the public demand for an enquiry on terms honourable to Bardoli peasants and themselves. It is not yet too late for the Government of Bombay to reconsider their policy. But if they fail to do so, the only course of action left to Messrs. Desai and Pradhan, as self-respecting men who realise the obligations of public and parliamentary life is to resign.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

On Wednesday Justice Patkar and Baker acquitted, on appeal, Mr. N. C. Rankrishna Chandramani Iyer, aged 22, formerly a short-hand typist of Mr. G. B. Pandya, who had been sentenced, on the charge of theft, to three months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 300 by Mr. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay. The facts of the case, as reported elsewhere, make one wonder how the Magistrate found that the evidence was sufficient to establish the alleged guilt of the accused. But what is more amazing is the savage sentence passed by the Magistrate. Assuming for a moment that the accused was guilty, the Magistrate should have taken into consideration his age and the fact that he was a first offender and dealt with him accordingly. It is not always that appeals are filed against convictions in Magistrates' Courts. This should make our Magistrates more careful than many of them are apt to be in dealing with first offenders. In all civilised countries it is being increasingly recognised that the problem of crime can be dealt with most effectively if first offenders are given a fair chance of self-reformation without being subjected to the evil effects of prison life. How few are the magistrates in this country who realise that they are adding to its criminal population by the thoughtless manner in which they sentence accused persons, especially first offenders, to imprisonment with hard labour.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day

"The real reason for refusing Swaraj is never mentioned now in public places like the Houses of Parliament, although the writer well remembers the truth being blurted out in the House of Commons several years ago that we had India for Lancashire."

—V. H. RUTHERFORD.

Self-respecting Attitude.

An ancient Chinese aphorism says "a thing decays itself first before it grows on it; a man debases himself first before others debase him." The Nationalist movement in China has not only done its utmost to awaken the masses of the country to the truth of this wise saying, it has also taken every step possible to lift the Chinese out of the morass of debasement in which they found themselves. Now that he has managed to flounder out of this morass the Chinaman is anxious not to suffer the insult of others debasing him. The new regulations issued by the Government Council of Nanking relating to the treatment of foreigners are in full harmony with this spirit. The idea of the Nanking Government is to treat foreigners just in the same manner as one Western nation treats the members of another resident in it. The separate judicial rights, the privileges of extra-territoriality and special concessions have all been abolished. The Foreign Powers will have to accommodate themselves to the new situation much as they may dislike it.

Cautious Advance.

The Tory Government in Britain shows no hurry in preparing its reply to the Kellogg scheme for a multi-lateral treaty to abolish war. The dilatory tactics adopted by the Baldwin administration came in for a good deal of severe criticism from Labour members at question time in the House of Commons on Tuesday and Sir Austen Chamberlain could avoid being placed in an embarrassing position only by giving the House an assurance that there would be "no unnecessary loss of time" in hastening the despatch of the British reply to the latest Note from the United States Government in regard to the Treaty. To Colonel Wedderburn's penetrating query whether the Dominions were prepared to sign the Treaty "without reservations" Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that negotiations with them were not yet complete. There is no doubt that every effort would be made by Whitehall to impress upon the Dominions the Tory theory of peace that war is necessary for Britain because of her "regional difficulties." Urgent appeals are presumably being made to them that as members of the British Commonwealth they must heartily support Whitehall in adhering to this theory.

Implementing The Boycott.

Pundit Motilal Nehru has taken a step which everybody who knew of his intense desire to be at hand where his country needed him most, was sure he would take. His place during the next few months should not be in Canada but in his own country, at the head of the boycott movement. He has resigned his membership of the Empire Parliamentary Delegation and now that an arduous work in which he and his colleagues of the Committee appointed by the All-Parties Conference in Bombay were strenuously engaged at Allahabad has been satisfactorily completed, we are confident he will take the lead, along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and other leaders, to intensify and implement the boycott. It is good news that the Constitution Committee has reached agreement "on the most contentious points." Let its report be ready soon for circulation and constructive comment but every available Nationalist energy must, during the next few months, be harnessed to the task of nullifying the efforts of those whose selfish outlook has prompted them to co-operate with the Commission.

Prompt Exposure.

The methods adopted by officialdom in Bengal to secure the adherence of wobblers and waverers amongst the Indian non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council deserve the strongest condemnation. Under Dyarchy every Legislature in India consists of a solid band of real representatives of the people, a notorious section which sits on the fence and is ready to jump on that side which offers the most material reward, a blind bloc of nominated henchmen, and the official phalanx always ready to obstruct popular aspirations. In the Bengal Legislature group No. 2 and group No. 3 have been evidently canvassed with great care and are now basking in the bureaucratic sunshine for their treachery to the popular cause, the cause of self-respecting abstention from co-operation with the All-White Commission. Mr. Sen Gupta did well to expose, in his vigorous denunciation of official tactics in the speech he made opposing the appointment of a Legislative Co-operators' Committee, the subtle process of influencing votes in which right from the Governor to the smallest Tehsildar in the Bengal Secretariat, every official appears to have had a hand.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1928.

18D--AND AFTER.

The Report of the Controller of the Currency for 1927-28 gives an account of the currency operations for the first full year since the new ratio of the rupee at 18d. gold officially and legally came into operation. As such, the tendencies disclosed in this Report as to the actual working of the system may well be taken to exemplify the dominant character and consequences of the arrangements made in 1927. Living in a world rapidly returning everywhere to the pre-war norm, the tendencies do not, of course, reveal any startling departures or revolutionary changes; but such as they are, they are significant of the New Dispensation, and of what the people may expect thereunder. Taking, first, the Balance of Trade and of Accounts, we find a remarkable growth, both in the exports and in the imports of merchandise. At first sight, then, the higher exchange does not seem to have reacted unfavourably on the exports of Indian produce. But, as compared with 1926-27, while the exports of Indian produce have grown only by 6 per cent., the imports have increased by some 8 per cent. This may be further suggestive when viewed in the light of the fact that trade conditions were, according to the Report, throughout excellent in the course of the year; and that the higher exchange ratio had in fact been in operation for two years preceding. The imports of the precious metals show a decline of nearly 17 per cent., silver showing a much more proportionate decline than gold. It is interesting to note, in passing, that though the currency legislation of 1927 has demonstrated the sovereign as legal tender, the imports of sovereigns amounted to Rs. 6.71 crores, being an increase of 1.07 crores over the preceding year! Though this feature of the year's operations has attracted the attention of the Controller of Currency, it is more than doubtful if the Government he represents have quite fully perceived its significance as an index of the Indian people's mentality. The series of complicated and confusing operations in regard to Remittances indicate a desire to reduce the possibility of gold flowing into the country in, and through official channels; and so precluding or at least postponing the possibility of that radical reform of the Indian Currency System, which alone can put it finally on a fool-proof and knave-proof basis. Since April 1927, the Government of India have reversed the old traditional practice of supplying the India Office with funds by means of the sale in London of the so-called Council Bills against gold received in that City, by inaugurating the system of direct sterling purchases in this country. Apparently, the limit on these sterling purchases is imposed by the size of the Government's "Home obligations"; but the utility of this prac-

tice in maintaining the Indo-British exchange and preventing gold from coming into India is unquestionable. Government may, at any time, exceed their own "Home" requirements, if they find the Exchange market sufficiently favourable for them to send extra funds advantageously to Britain; and in that eventuality what gold now finds its way to this country may also be diverted from it.

Another noteworthy feature of the year's operations may be mentioned in the terms of the Report itself: "On the 1st of April 1927, the gold and sterling securities held in the (Paper Currency) Reserve were revalued at the rate of Rs. 13 1/3 to the sovereign in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1927, which came into force on that date. The result was an increase of Rs. 9.30 lakhs in the holding of gold and sterling securities, which was set off by cancelling the same amount of Indian Treasury Bills, the holding of which was reduced from 49.77 lakhs to 40.47 lakhs." This seeming gain was simply the result of the alteration in the statutory exchange value of the rupee from 2/ according to the old law to 1/6d. according to the new. The gold and sterling securities became, by a stroke of the pen, "more valuable" than they were a day before, by some ten crores; and the public debt was written off to that amount in consequence! What a simple expedient for strengthening the public credit, and improving the national finances! Take another specimen of similar operation under the new dispensation. In August last, Government sold 9,200,000 ozs. of fine silver.

"As each delivery of this silver sold) was made, the sterling proceeds were invested in the British Treasury Bills which were placed in the reserve, the difference between the value of the silver removed from the reserve and the value of the British Treasury Bills purchased with the proceeds being made up by the issue of the Indian Treasury Bills to the reserve. The net result of these transactions was the removal of silver valued at Rs. 2.68 lakhs from the reserve, and its replacement by British Treasury Bills of the value of Rs. 1.14 lakhs and Indian Treasury Bills of the value of 0.24 lakh."

In other words, a loss on the silver sale of 11 crore of rupees was made up by creating a new debt of the Government of a like amount! Is not this alchemy *a la mode*?

We would not, however, emphasise these facts for their own sake, were it not for the utter absence

BRAVE SONS OF BARDOLI.

TALATIS' GREAT SELF-SACRIFICE.

UNDAUNTED BY OFFICIAL THREATS AND NOTICES.

AFTERMATH OF JAPTI REGIME.

The Satyagraha Publicity Officer Bardoli writes under Tuesday's date:—
"The Director of Information sometime back charged the Bardoli Satyagrahis with having forced Talatis into resignations by threats and intimidation; but Mr. I. T. Almoula the District Deputy Collector, Surat has now issued the following notice to all the Talatis of the Sarbhon and Bardoli group who have resigned.

NOTICE OR THREAT?

"You have not discharged your duty, in not making adequate efforts to realise the Government land revenue dues in villages under your charge. You are a Government servant, and yet you have not paid up the Government land revenue dues, in spite of the notices being issued against you for the same. Besides, in your written resignation, you have criticised adversely the measures lawfully taken by the Government to realise the Government dues, and by such conduct you have joined and supported the movement now afoot against the Government. You are therefore called upon to present yourself personally at our office punctually at 12 noon on eleventh July 1928 to show cause why you should not be dismissed from service for such improper and disloyal conduct towards the Government. If you fail to present yourself, punctually at the time, and on the date appointed, it will be assumed that you have no reasonable grounds to submit in the matter and further steps will be taken."

The Talatis, many of whom have sent in their resignations long since and have also sent further letters protesting against these having not been accepted and intimating that if their resignations are not accepted before a certain date they would function no more have sent a spirited reply to the above of which the following is an abridged text with individual variations.

TEXT OF TALATIS' REPLY TO GOVT.

"Being a non-Khatedar I have no revenue to pay and so there is no reason why I should join the present movement in connection with the non-payment of revenue. I am forty-five years old and have now served Government for twenty-two years. I have to maintain a family of eleven persons. It is difficult at this age to get another job and it is a problem how to maintain such a large family. Circumstances as I am, you can never realise what it must have cost me to resign especially as I could have shortly retired on pension. Otherwise, you would not have thus thoughtlessly added insult to injury. During my long service of twenty-two years I have never once been censured. Even in 1921 when the N.C.O. movement was at its height I served Government faithfully. Similarly in the course of the present movement I gave complete satisfaction to my officers sometimes even sacrificing my sense of humanity to my sense of loyalty. But when I saw that it was no longer possible for an honest man to continue in service and when the sight of the sufferings of the people became altogether unbearable to me, I sent in my resignation stating my reasons in as plain and respectful terms as I could. I am indeed much grieved that you should regard this act of mine as disloyal. I am afraid if the present policy of Government continues, not one man from this Taluka shall be available to serve as Talati before long. I am, therefore, firmly persuaded in my mind that by stating the true facts I have rendered service to Government and the real culprit is he who has withheld the true information from the Government. After all this, I need hardly say that it is a matter of utter indifference to me whether you relieve me from service by dismissing me or accepting my resignation. In fact, I don't know whether I should not prefer the former, since it would save me from the painful necessity of contacting you, to give an explanation. As for the rest God is witness as to who is disloyal, you or I."

AFTERMATH OF JAPTI REGIME.

No fresh japtis have been reported from the Taluka for the last several days but the aftermath of the japti regime still continues giving people no respite from harassment. Rama Praggi, a cultivator of Kantali, who had five heads of cattle worth rupees 450 attached to recover sixty rupees of revenue on 23-5-28 and auctioned for rupees forty-five on 5-6-28 has now received an intimation that rupees one annas fourteen out of the proceeds of the auction of his buffaloes has been credited to his revenue account after deducting various expenses in connection with the maintenance of his cattle during the

detention, etc. To clearly visualize the story of this persecution it is necessary to recall the circumstances under which the attachment was made. While Benjamin, the Japti officer, with a party of Pathans lay in ambush a man in plain clothes was sent stealthily into the backyard of Rama Parag's house to reconnoitre. On his whistling, the whole party rushed out of their hiding and raided the house from the backdoor which was so dark from within that a lantern had to be brought to see the cattle. No wonder under these circumstances Talatis and Patels are refusing to function and revenue receipts have to be conveyed through post as in the present case."

MR. MUNSHI AND "TIMES OF INDIA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I do not usually indulge in the luxury of controversial correspondence but it becomes all decent men to protest against the lies and half truths in which the "Times of India" is handling the Bardoli matter. In its last article the special correspondent has suggested that a member of the Legislative Council and the representative of Bombay University has been moved in his conduct and criticism of the Bardoli issue by his desire to become Minister.

The financial reward of the Minister is roughly Rs. 3,700 a month after deducting income tax. Mr. Munshi is a man who is now in the very front rank of the profession and even in a bad year his income would be double that from his legal practice. His standing in the world of Gujarati literature is pre-eminent and his record of the work for the University is one which challenges comparison with any person in Bombay. To attribute motives and to at-

BEZWADA STAND BY BARDOLI

TRICHY, July 10.
An unconfirmed report from Bezwada states that a rich land-holder owning thirty thousand acres has set apart 2,000 acres towards giving relief to Bardoli Satyagrahis.—A. P.

tack without regard to principles is a trick of the baser yellow journalism of the United States from which we thought we were luckily free. The only result of this mean and spiteful attack will be to cement Mr. Munshi's record in the heart and mind of University men.—Yours, etc.,
FRAMROZ JHENGIR PATEL.
Bombay, July 10.

FOLLOW AKALI EXAMPLE

DR NARANG'S SUGGESTION TO BARDOLI

LAHORE, July 11.

Mr. Gokal Chand Narang in a press interview on the Bardoli situation suggested that the Bombay millionaires should do what the late Sir Gangaram did for the Gurukabagh struggle of the Akalis, in the Punjab. He said some millionaire should place a lakh and a quarter of rupees at the disposal of the Government, on the condition that an independent committee as desired by the peasants of Bardoli should be appointed to enquire into the question of the enhancement of assessment once more. If the finding of the Committee was in favour of the Government, then the people of Bardoli should make no objection and make payment within twenty-four hours. If they refused payment, notwithstanding the adverse finding by the Committee, the deposit might be forfeited. If on the other hand, the finding of the Committee be against the Government, then the latter should restore the original assessment and refund every penny it had extracted from the taluka in excess of the original assessment, and fully compensate those who had suffered injury during the struggle by confiscating their lands etc. He hoped this would solve the problem.—A. P.

BARDOLI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS GO TO BARDOLI ON SATURDAY

The members of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee will proceed to Bardoli on Saturday and Sunday (the 14th and 15th instant), to record further evidence and examine witnesses. The Committee propose to start their work at the Patidar Ginning Factory, Bardoli on Saturday, (the 14th instant) at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

MOSCOW BOMB OUTRAGE

IS IT MORE SERIOUS?

A BERLIN REPORT

LONDON, July 11.

Berlin.—The Bomb outrage at Moscow was apparently more serious than the official reports admit. An eyewitness who has arrived in Berlin says that a tremendous explosion was followed by a shower of broken windowpanes. Immediately afterwards a troop of Soviet soldiers rushed out of the building, chased off onlookers and closed the exits of the square. Ambulances carried off the injured to the hospital. Subsequently workmen arrived to shore up the walls and ceilings. The authorities are very secretive, but as many officials and a number of political prisoners were in the building casualties may be greater than announced.—Reuter.

GREEK CONSTITUTION

VENIZELIS' PROPOSALS PARTLY ACCEPTED

LONDON, July 11.

Athens.—Prior to the signature of the decree on the voting system M. Venizelos impressed on the President the necessity of instituting a Senate and also of simultaneous elections to both Houses with the major-

"ITALIA'S" WALKING PARTY FOUND

SOVIET AIRMEN'S SUCCESS

LONDON, July 11.
The Soviet Airmen have found the "Italia's" walking party consisting of Commandant Mariano, Commandant Zappi and the Swedish Scientist Malngres alive.—Reuter.

city system and limited constituencies. The President assented to the application of the system for the Chamber and M. Venizelos agreed to the postponement of the institution of the Senate until the next Chamber meets on September 17th.—Reuter.

EX-DICTATOR PANGALOS RELEASED

FURTHER DETENTION UNJUSTIFIABLE

LONDON, July 11.
Athens.—Ex-Dictator Pangalos who was arrested in 1926 has been released, the Cabinet having decided that in view of the dissolution of Parliament and the Parliamentary Commission which ordered his detention the latter is no longer justifiable.—Reuter.

BARDOLI RYOTS' JUST CAUSE

MR CHINTAMANI SUPPORTS SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN

STRONG CRITICISM OF GOVT'S CALLOUS ATTITUDE

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, ex-Minister of U. P. and a prominent Liberal leader writes the following on the Bardoli question:—

To the extent that I have been able to follow the Bardoli struggle, my sympathies are wholly with the Satyagrahis. The whole of the circumstance of the case is to my mind proof positive that right is with them, while as usual force and "aid" are on the side of the Government of Bombay. Human nature is not so perverse that masses of poor men who have nothing to gain and everything to lose thereby, would have wantonly courted a struggle with a mighty Government whose will is law and whose law is not unoften but a respectable term for their indiscretion. Anyone who knows something of the land revenue policy of the Government, knows that they are most anxious to be the final determining authority in all matters relating thereto instead of leaving the legislature to settle them, and further that they want to pitch the assessment high so as to get into their hands as much money as they could to mis-spend as they may choose. It is evidence of the strength as well as the moderation of the Bardoli ryots' case that they are content to ask for an independent and disinterested as distinguished from an official enquiry instead of demanding a reduction of the assessment outright. And in the same measure it exposes the hollowness and untenability of the Government's posi-

EVACUATION FROM SHANTUNG

JAPANESE CABINET'S DECISION

REPARATIONS AND GUARANTEES

LONDON, July 10.

Tokyo.—The Cabinet has agreed to the evacuation of seven thousand Japanese reservists from Shantung, and the reduction of the Garrison in Manchuria, when the situation permits. It has also approved of the plan of the Foreign Office for the settlement of the Tsinanfu incidents. This includes demands for apology from the Nationalist Government, payment of compensation, punishment of those responsible for the outrages and guarantees for the future. The withdrawal of reservists will begin on 20th July.—Reuter.

DONETZ TRIAL

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED FOR SOME

LONDON, July 10.

Moscow. The death sentences of six of the accused in the

Donetz Trial have been commuted to imprisonment for ten years. Five others have been executed.—Reuter.

INDIAN ATHLETES IN LONDON

VISIT TO LORD BIRKENHEAD

LONDON, July 10.
The Indian Olympic athletes, after placing a wreath at the Cenotaph, this morning, visited Lord Birkenhead at Whitehall and were photographed with him on the steps of India Office. They were entertained at lunch by the Nawab of Palanpur.—R. S. S.

WAY TO GET REAL SWARAJ

HELP INSTITUTIONS LIKE SEVA SADAN

SIR COWASJI'S APPEAL TO BOMBAYITES

DEVELOP MISSIONARY SPIRIT

The twentieth anniversary of the Bombay Seva Sadan Society was celebrated with great éclat at the Malbari Memorial Hall, Gamdevi, Bombay, on Wednesday, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) presiding. The function, enjoyable as it was, had attracted a big gathering of City's élite. The attendance of ladies was very large and the magnificent Malbari Hall presented a pleasing spectacle of gaiety and enthusiasm. The following persons among others, were to be seen on the dais:—
Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Krishnamachariar, Dewan of Baroda, Mrs. Krishnamachariar, Mrs. Sirur, Mrs. Jayakar, Mr. K. M. Javeri and Mrs. Shafi Tyabji.
Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir were given a rousing ovation on their appearance in the Hall. The programme of the evening was as varied as it was interesting and it began with a prayer and welcome song sung in mellifluous tones by a band of young girls. This was followed by a welcome speech made by Mrs. Sirur, in the course of which she paid a well-merited tribute to Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir for the keen interest they were taking in matters connected with social reform.

Speeches were then made on the life of the late Mr. Malbari by Swami Sambudhananda and Mr. D. S. Savarkar.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. B. A. Engineer, Secretary of the Seva Sadan, read the annual report for the official year, ended. The following extracts taken from the report will show that the institution made an all-round progress during the year of the report.

"The Seva Sadan was started in the year 1908 with the Primary object of spreading this gospel among women, especially women with means and leisure, to bring them into contact with their less fortunate sisters and to create in the former a bond of sympathy for the latter. The seed thus sown has in the course of these 20 years borne very rich fruit indeed and other Seva Sadans, Seva Samitis, Seva Dals etc. have come into existence all over the country. This institution was the first of its kind in India. As the pioneer Institution of its kind in India, the Seva Sadan has led the way and it is a matter of great satisfaction to us that many of the activities initiated and undertaken by us have promptly been taken up by other Associations. These activities are many and varied but may be chiefly divided into Social, Medical and Educational.

One noteworthy feature of the year was the unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari by Lady Wilson on January 24, 1928.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

These Classes were first started in 1914 with the object of training women for the teachers' profession for Primary Schools. They have now developed into a full time Training College teaching upto the Final Certificate Examination of the Government Training College for Women. There was a keenly felt want for such classes in Bombay and we were the first to initiate this experiment which time has shown has proved quite successful.

HOME EDUCATION CLASSES.

These are specially meant for grown up and married women who cannot attend ordinary regular schools on account of social barriers and other difficulties. The hours of instruction are specially chosen to suit their convenience. They are held from 12-4 p.m. The Vernaculars taught are Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. English is taught upto Standard VII. Other subjects include Cutting and Sewing, Artistic flower-making, Fancy Embroidery, Drawing, Painting, Singing, Elementary Arithmetic, History and Geography, First Aid, Home-Nursing, Home Hygiene and Physical Exercises.

For general enlightenment and culture of our students, especially, public lectures on interesting and instructive subjects are arranged. Students are also taken to visit important places of interest in the City. There are at present 145 women on the roll, 89 Hindus, 50 Parsis, and 7 Mahomedans. Our object here is to teach poor women in need of money to earn an honest livelihood by self-exertion without losing their sense of self-respect and to be useful in their own homes by doing all their own work and thus supplementing the meagre income of the family.

We have so far trained nearly 200 women as primary school teachers, about 50 women are holding good posts as arts and crafts teachers in Municipal and Private Schools, while several maintain themselves by giving private tuitions, about 30 women have been

trained as nurses and midwives. This last number may at first sight seem small, but we would like to point out that those desiring to go in for this training know nothing or little of their own vernaculars even when they join our Training Homes and the first 2-3 years have to be spent in coaching them up to the 5th std. Vernacular and English 2nd Std., as necessary qualification for admission to the hospitals for the nursing course. The Seva Sadan has been awarded medals and certificates of merit at the Educational, Industrial, and Child Welfare Exhibitions held in 1917, 1918, 1920 and 1927 respectively. The total number of women taking advantage of our different Educational and Industrial Classes is nearly 400. This is a significant fact in a city like Bombay where there are so many other charitable institutions all working for the poor and in close vicinity.

Training Homes and Home for Homeless Women and Children.—There are at present 70 women and children maintained and educated entirely free in the above Homes of the Society. They are trained up as school teachers, nurses, or midwives or arts and crafts teachers. Such of the inmates of the Home for as are not fit for literary education are taught useful home. Industries. Of these 70 there are 54 Hindus, 14 Parsis, and 2 Mahomedans of whom again 14 Parsis and 18 Hindu women are in the Ashrams (Training Homes). And the remaining 36 Hindus and 2 Mahomedans in the Home for the Homeless.

Every year with the increasing poverty or due to the social evils, a large number of women and children want shelter in our Homes and the accommodation there is so limited that we are literally over-crowded and cannot admit more than the number given above and we are sorry not to be able to help these applicants. We are deeply grieved to hear the sad plight of some of these. Our Homes must be enlarged, we have got our own ground to build upon, but funds are very very short of the estimated amount for the new building we propose to put up. We require over a lac of Rupees and so far we have been able to collect only 21 thousand Rs. We realise this is a great handicap to our efforts of ameliorating the unhappy lot of waifs and strays that come to us for help. We want to take in such children, specially girls in very large number and train them up to be useful citizens.

SOCIAL AND MEDICAL WORK.

Some of the nurses trained by us are retained on our staff and sent out among poor and middle class families either entirely free or on very nominal charges; the demand for our nurses even from the upper middle class families has always been very great and it was not always possible to cope with it with the limited number of our nurses. Social activities such as rescue work, prison visiting, relief work of various kinds and questions of public weal have been taken up by our workers. Our workers also helped in Gujarat Flood relief, Blind Day and Peteti Block Collections.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

It will be realised that all this work cannot be done without money and a great deal of it too. Our annual expenses come to nearly Rs. 50,000 and the Endowment Fund yields barely Rs. 8,000 as interest. Hence we make a most earnest appeal for help to put us on a sound financial basis and to enable us to carry on the work efficiently. There are fresh developments of work which are greatly needed and which we long to undertake but all depends upon the response to our appeal.

Then followed the amusing items of the programme, songs and dialogues, which were immensely enjoyed by the gathering. Lady Jehangir then distributed prizes among the students of the Seva Sadan, who had shown proficiency in examinations, arts and crafts.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR'S SPEECH.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir who was once again greeted with an applause on his rising to speak, thanked the Committee of the Seva Sadan for allowing him and Lady Jehangir to associate with the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the institution. Proceeding, he said:—

"This is a cosmopolitan institution working for the social uplift of all classes, and creeds, where the Brahmin and the depressed classes, the Parsee, the Mahomedan and the Christian are equally welcomed, if, and there is a very big, if, funds permit. The work of the Bombay Seva Sadan is so well-known that after the illuminating report we have just heard, no words are required from me to acquaint you with its various activities. But I may be allowed with pardonable pride to draw attention to (Continued on page 8.)

RAWALPINDI SENSATION

LEADING BANKERS' HOUSES SEARCHED

INSTRUCTION FROM QUETTA POLICE

RAWALPINDI, July 10. The City Police in collaboration with the Cantonment Police searched to-day the residential quarters of Seth Ramprasad Sval, a leading banker and contractor of the place and the Vice-President of the Cantonment Board and the office and the house of Rai Bahadur of Karanahad Sons, Contractors of the Cantonment. The shop of Tansukhrat Kidaranath Bankers, was also subjected to search. The searches were conducted under instructions from the Quetta Police where both firms do considerable business supplying timber to the Government of Baluchistan.—A. P.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF TRAFFIC MANAGER

RANGOON LABOUR CONTRACTOR ACQUITTED

RANGOON, July 10. Konala V. Reddy, a coolie labour contractor who was charged with defaming Mr. H. Cooper, Traffic Manager, Port Trust, has been acquitted by the High Court sessions, the jury unanimously finding him not guilty.—A. P. Venagayam, July 9.—His Excellency the Governor of Burma received this morning a welcome address from the Municipal Committee.—A. P.

WAY TO GET REAL SWARAJ

(Continued from page 7.) One or two significant facts. The President and the Secretary, two of the most conspicuous workers in this good cause, are members of my own small community. Their names are well known to all who take an interest in social work in this great City. Mrs. Shirinbai Cama has for many long years dedicated her life in the interests of the poor, the needy and the down-trodden, while to Miss Engineer, inmates past and present of the Seva Sadan, owe a deep debt of gratitude. All the honorary workers and teachers with one exception are also drawn from the same small community, and lastly but not the least, the largest part of the donations come from the same community, which number only about 45,000, out of a total population of about 12 lakhs. As I have said I mention these facts with pardonable pride but with no egoistic sentiment. Look round this great City of Bombay and nobody can be out struck with the abundant opportunity there is for social work.

DEVELOP MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

"We must be thankful for what has been done by our many charitable institutions within last 20 years, but with all their efforts, I think it will be admitted, that they have not gone very much below the surface. We want men and women both young and old, from those imbibing knowledge in colleges, to those who after a life's work, are old enough to take their well-earned rest, to develop the missionary spirit in much larger numbers. Surely there is enough incentive in the poverty, squalor, misery and over-crowded City like Bombay. To get men and women in sufficient numbers required education and propaganda, and one of the objects of the Seva Sadan is to give opportunities to the better and leisured classes to work for the uplift of their less fortunate sisters. Some of our greatest Indians such as Ram Mohan Roy, Keshub Chunder Sen and Mahabari were seers of wider vision, who realised that there could be little political progress without social reform. In political reforms we are all most anxious to keep pace with the times, but social reform goes hand in hand.

DIVERSION OF SUPERFLUOUS WEALTH URGED.

"I understand that the Committee are in want of funds for a building for a Home for the Homeless. I am sure that their need has not been satisfied owing to lack of charitably-inclined citizens in Bombay. Even charity, to be drawn into channels which will be of the greatest benefit to the present and future generations, requires education. One hears of sums both small and big, being quietly donated in the name of charity. Cannot some of this money be diverted by persuasion, education and propaganda for a building which is to give shelter to the poorest of the poor amongst human beings and for not only feeding them, but for preventing them from becoming criminals and worse, and for bringing them up as good citizens, both physically and mentally? Is it not possible to have a great crusade to show how superfluous wealth can be most usefully used? This work lies before the leaders of the many communities which have made this City their home. A few years of strenuous work ought to see access for such a crusade, and then there ought to be money available, even in the worst times of commercial depression, for many Homes for the Homeless.

WAY TO ATTAIN REAL SWARAJ.

"Our thoughts of late have been so engrossed with questions connected with our political progress that I am afraid we are

apt to forget the men, women and institutions that have for years been occupied with doing the spadework for our political liberties. One such institution is the Seva Sadan. Money and personal service given to this institution will not only be charity but substantial assistance towards attaining the goal of our aspirations. Here we are building up a United India in which all classes and creeds have to forget their prejudices and communal differences, where equality for all is the watchword. By helping such institutions in our hundreds and thousands, we are helping to attain the real Swaraj. Let us wish and pray for its accelerated progress. May it continue to protect the poor, the homeless and the needy and may through its efforts, our countrymen and countrywomen learn to rely on their own efforts, trusting each other as sons and daughters of one Great India."

In fitting words, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, which brought the proceedings to a close. At the end of the meeting Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir were profusely garlanded amidst cheers.

OUR CALLOUS CITY FATHERS

(Continued from page 6.) prejudice. The Corporation would help social work if it is a hope to hush the working classes into submission to capitalist exploitation and will refuse help to social work if by refusing they can hasten the submission of the workers to their capitalist masters. The leaders of the workers are often accused of fostering class prejudice, but I want to ask those members of the Corporation who voted against the proposal of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta whether by their conduct they are not responsible for doing that very thing. The working classes look askance at all efforts of social workers and the vote of the Corporation has proved that they have some justification for doing so. I believe that in order that all classes of

STRIKE DISTRESS RELIEF FUND

CORPORATION MEMBERS' MOVE

The members of the Corporation will meet informally to-day after the Corporation Meeting, to consider the desirability of starting a "Distress Relief Fund" for giving relief to the families of mill-workers on account of the misery and starvation prevailing amongst them owing to the continuance of the present mill-strike.

people should live in harmony the Society must be reorganised on a more equitable basis and I believe that can be more easily done by constitutional and evolutionary methods. If one class of persons will refuse help to the starving children on account of class prejudice, no one should expect the leaders of the workers to ask them to shake off their class feeling, but they must ask them to organise themselves in sheer self-defence into a strong class organisation.

Moreover, one important consideration which ought to have weighed with the Corporation was that while the textile workers in Bombay pay towards the Municipal funds either directly or indirectly they are not represented in the Corporation for want of franchise. The Corporation before refusing relief ought to have realised what would be the effect of such an action upon the minds of workers to whom the constitutional methods of seeking redress is not available for want of franchise. The unfranchised workers made their voice hoarse on the Maidan opposite the Municipal Hall to secure sympathy for their children which was denied to them. What is left to them now?—Yours, etc.,

N. M. JOSHI.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT

NOTICE AGAINST "ZAMINDAR'S" EDITOR.

SIMLA, July 11.

Following an application made by Khawaja Abdul Ghanvi Municipal Commissioner, Simla, a notice has been issued by Rai Bahadur Amarnath, Magistrate, against the Editor of "Zamindar" of Lahore to show cause why proceedings should not be taken against him under Section 3 of the Contempt of Courts Act. Mr. Abdul Ghanvi in his application stated that the said newspaper in its issue of the 12th June last published criticisms on a case in which the applicant is a party and thereby prejudiced the proceedings. July 31st has been fixed for hearing.—A. P.

Simla July 11.—The meetings of the Legislative Assembly commence on 4th September and the meetings of the Council of State commence on 11th September at Simla.—A. P.

SHORT TIME PROPOSAL ABANDONED

SEQUEL TO POOR VOTING

COTTON SPINNERS' DECISION

LONDON, July 10.

Owing to only seventy-nine per cent. on the votes in the American Section having been cast in favour of going on half-time production, the Federation of Master Cottonspinners has decided to abandon the short-time proposal.—Reuter Special.

DISCOVERY OF A MURDERED MAN'S BODY

DECEASED'S FRIEND DENIES EVEN ACQUAINTANCE

POONA, July 10.

The police have arrested on suspicion a man named Luxman Ramoshi of Ambegaon in connection with the discovery of the dead body of a man with his throat cut in a field at Katraj ghat. It appears that on a complaint made by the wife of the murdered man the police questioned some persons including Luxman regarding the affair, and that Luxman pretended not to have known the deceased although it was subsequently brought to the notice of the police that friendly relations had existed between Luxman and the deceased.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION'S REPORT

LORD GOSCHEN VERY ENTHUSIASTIC

COIMBATORE, July 9.

Speaking at the Agricultural College His Excellency the Governor dwelt on the Agricultural Commission's Report, which, he characterised, as a "statesmanlike document, lofty in ideals, broad in view and embracing in its purview not only agriculture in its narrower sense but the conditions of life." His Excellency assured the public that this document was not going to share the fate of other reports namely adorning the pigeon holes. For himself he was determined to give effect to its recommendation for co-ordination. Continuing Lord Goschen referred to the generous donation of the Raja of Parlatimodi and declared that he had decided to give scholarships for training in the Pusa Institute for those who had already five years agricultural service.—A. P.

BUNDER OIL FOR AMERICAN MERCHANT FLEET

PITTSBURGH COMPANY'S BID ACCEPTED

LONDON, July 10.

Washington.—The Shipping Board has accepted the bid of the Gulf Refining Company of Pittsburgh to supply 10,300,000 barrels of bunder oil annually for the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation at New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Galveston, and Port Arthur, Texas, for a period of three years, beginning first January 1929.—R. S. S.

"ENEMIES OF GENUINE TRADE UNION"

MR. SHIVRAO ON COMMUNISM

MADRAS, July 11.

Mr. Shivrao, Chairman of Trade Union Congress, in a statement regarding the South Indian Railway Labour troubles, says that the workmen committed a deplorable blunder in entrusting their case to Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar and Mr. Singaravelu Chetty who encouraged a general railway strike. Mr. Shivrao hopes that men will not be so foolish as to listen to their advice. The Agent is willing to discuss their grievances and so long as this means of redress is available, strike should not be thought of. He advises the men to take a warning from the experience of Lilloah strikers and reject the advice of Communists who have nothing more to their credit than that they very nearly broke the B. N. Rly Union. In whatever accents they may speak, he is convinced that they are enemies of genuine trade union.—A. P.

NADAR SUPPORTS BARDOLI

TRICHINOPOLY, July 10.

The Nadar Conference has passed a resolution sympathising with the Bardoli people and condemning the Government for their attitude.—A. P.

London.—The death-roll in the London Bridge train accident is now two, injured man having died.—Reuter.

Santiago.—The death-roll in "Angamos" disaster is now 201 in consequence of the discovery of eight more survivors who had escaped from the "Angamos" in a launch.—Reuter.

CANVASSING FOR RESOLUTION

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GOVT. OFFICIALS

MR. SEN GUPTA'S SPIRITED PROTEST

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The following is the concluding portion of to-day's debate on the resolution to appoint a Committee of the Bengal Legislative Council to assist the Simon Commission:—The Maharaja of Mymensingh opposing the amendment hoped to get an assurance that some representative Indians would be appointed as members of the Statutory Commission.

Mr. Maguire (Anglo-Indian) said that England had a right to frame the constitution of India in a manner which would be acceptable to the Indian people. For this purpose, a Commission has been sent out, and it was the duty of the people of India to help the Commission.

Mr. J. L. Banerjee (Swarajist) addressing the Treasury benches said they might hold a Commission. Could they say they would hold India without the help of Indians? Indians asked for an Indian Commission to frame their constitution however imperfect it might be. They did not want a mixed Commission. After dealing with the points raised by Lord Birkenhead, Mr. Banerji said they might lose their amendment to-day, but he reminded the Europeans that by their act, they would lose India to-morrow.

OFFICIAL CANVASSING.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the leader of the Swarajist Party said that Sir John Simon after arriving in India, wanted non-official members to form committees of legislators to assist the Commission. Mr. Sen Gupta protested against the procedure adopted by the Bengal Government. Official members would have nothing to do with the appointment of the committee but they found the Senior Member of the Executive Council moving the resolution appointing a committee, and other official members voting for it. The resolution was sponsored in this Council by the Vice-President of the Executive Council, and in the Government House by His Excellency the Governor. Non-official members were sent for by the Governor. The head of the Executive Council canvassed for the resolution in the Council, and the executive head of the Government in the Government House. The Executive Council took the trouble to cable to England for replies from Sir John Simon and those replies were shown to non-official members who had been sent for by the Governor.

The President: What is your authority for making that statement?

Mr. Sen Gupta: My authority is from an unimpeachable source.

President: If you can't show your credentials in my chamber for making those remarks, I will ask the Secretary to expunge your remarks on the head of the Government from the Council proceedings.

Mr. S. C. Bose: Under what authority can the President summon a member to his private chamber to prove his facts.

Mr. Sen Gupta: I shall not go to your Chamber, and I refused to show my authority for making those remarks.

The President: Then those remarks will be expunged.

SWARAJISTS AMENDMENT DEFEATED

Repeating those remarks Mr. Sen Gupta said that Sir Abdur Rahim and the Maharaja of Mymensingh had canvassed for the resolution (loud shouts of "shame" from Swaraj benches.) The Maharaja of Mymensingh as a personal explanation said that it was untrue that the Governor had asked him to canvass on this motion.

The Swarajist amendment that the consideration of the resolution be postponed sine die was negatived 82 voting against and 45 for it. Mr. Fazlul Haq stated that reason why the Mussalmans voted with the Europeans with a heavy heart. He said that the mischievous activities of the Hindu Mahasabha made it impossible for the Mahomedans to put their faith on any Hindu leader.

The Government amendment that the consideration of the resolution be postponed sine die was negatived 82 voting against and given the same status and powers as the members of the Commission, and that the committee's report be submitted to the Council for an expression of opinion. The amended resolution to appoint a committee to assist the Commission was carried 70 voting for and 50 against it.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF FAMINE DISTRESSED

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, July 11.

In a thin House with a few visitors Mr. Bejoy Kumar Chatterjee moved his adjournment motion to discuss the serious situation that has arisen out of the inadequacy of the steps taken by Government for the relief of the people of some districts in Bengal which have been distressed by famine. He said they were all aware that famine of a very acute nature was prevailing in many districts in Bengal, namely Bankura, Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Khulna and Malda due to the failure of crops. He felt deep resentment and disappointment at the unreasonable attitude which Government

had so far taken in Bankura. About 50,000 people were affected, but Government had spent only Rs. 12,000 till now on gratuitous relief work.

Babu Nagendra Nath Sen described the situation in the Khulna District which was as badly affected as Bankura. The measures taken by Government were quite inadequate. The District Magistrate had admitted that 90,000 people were affected out of which about 1,000 were on the verge of starvation, and Government had granted only Rs. 4,000 on gratuitous work. The Government's apathy, he said, was culpable and heinous.—A. P.

GRANT OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

DEMANDS OF MUSLIM M. L. C.'S

CAWNPORE, July 11.

In a memorandum which has been submitted to the Simon Commission on behalf of the Muslim members of the local Legislative Council, it is understood the questions of provincial autonomy, franchise and electorate have been discussed at length. The immediate grant of provincial autonomy has been recommended subject to certain reservations. In any case, the members of the Muslim community desire that all the subjects except law and justice should be transferred to the popular control. The extension of franchise has been advocated and it has been suggested as an instance that special recognition should be given to persons who at present are qualified to vote in the District Board elections. Separate electorate has been insisted and strong views have been expressed in support of the reservation of a definite fixed proportion of the public services for Mahomedans. As regards the number of seats in the Central Legislature, it has been stated that one-third the members should be Mahomedans. The reservation of seats with a joint electorate has been strongly opposed. The separation of executive functions from the judiciary is, in the opinion of the Muslim members, a much-needed reform. The existing dyarchical system has been condemned.—A. P.

EMPHASISE COMMISSION'S BOYCOTT

NEW MOVE OF MADRAS M. L. C.'S

TRICHINOPOLY, July 10.

A movement, which has so far been preserved a secret, has been started in Madras for persuading M.L.C.'s to copy the example of the members of the Bombay Council who resigned their seats on the Bardoli issue and sought re-election on that issue and apply it to the Simon Commission issue. It is understood that six members have expressed their willingness to resign and seek re-election but the final publication depends on the extent of the support which, if available, will be followed by a joint statement to the Press.—A. P.

SIMON COMMISSION SUPPORTERS

THIYA ASSOCIATION AGAINST DRY INDIA

COIMBATORE, July 9.

On the ground that they will ultimately suffer and their industry will fall by the Swarajists cry for dry India the Thiya Association, Tellicherry, has sent a memorandum to the Simon Commission against provincial autonomy.—A. P.

AGAINST SIMON COMMISSION

PROPAGANDA IN TAMIL NADU

TRICHINOPOLY, July 10.

The Simon Commission Boycott propaganda Committee including Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Mr. Basheer Ahmad and Mr. O. Kandaswami Chetti is touring the Tamil Nadu addressing mass meetings against co-operation with the Commission.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR IN ISLAMIA COLLEGE

SYMPATHY FOR MUSLIMS

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The Governor of Bengal who visited the Islamia College to-day, was made a life member of the Institution. Addressing the first annual meeting of the College, His Excellency said that there appeared to be no question that the institution had supplied a real need of the Muslim community and realised an ideal which had long been cherished by that community. His Excellency made handsome contributions to the Duty Fund and the Union Fund of the College and promised to do all he could for the economic and political welfare of the Mussalmans of the Province.—A. P.

ALL OFFICIALS EXCULPATED

SAVIDGE CASE ENQUIRY

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

LONDON, July 10.

The finding of the Tribunal which enquired into the Savidge Case have been presented to the Home Secretary. It consists of a Majority report, signed by the Chairman, Sir John Edon Banks and Mr. Withers, member of the Commons, and a Minority report signed by Mr. Lees Smith, member of the Commons. It is reliably learnt that the Majority accept without qualification the police witnesses' account of Miss Savidge's interrogation at Scotland Yard. All the officials are entirely exculpated. The general view taken in the report appears to be that they acted throughout in accordance with the established precedent.

The Minority report rejects the police version on disputed matters, censures the police, and suggests that many matters in administration of the police urgently demand grave attention.—Reuter.

RAMGALI MURDER CASE

LAHORE, July 11.

In the Ramgali murder case Rai Bahadur Ramprasad, one of the accused who had been committed to sessions yesterday filed an application for bail. Rai Bahadur Motisagar, counsel for accused submitted that the main ground of the application was the illhealth of the accused. The Court ordered the release of the accused on bail of Rs. 20,000 for one day pending final order after examining the record of the case and the medical examination of the accused. Seth Lachmandas stood surety for the accused.—A. P.

RAI BAHADUR RAMPRASAD RELEASED

ON FURNISHING TWO SURETIES OF RS. 5,000 EACH.

LAHORE, July 11.

This morning the Sessions Judge, Lahore, passed final orders on the bail application of Rai Bahadur Seth Ramprasad, an accused in the Ramgali murder case who stands charged with abetment of murder of one Jaichand. The orders directed the accused to be released on furnishing two sureties of fifty thousand rupees each.—A. P.

8,500 MEN REJOIN

LILLOOAH STRIKE ENDS

ASANSOL STAFF ALSO RESUME

SIMLA, July 11.

Official information has been received by the Railway Board that the Lillooah strike is over and that the Asansol staff resumed to-day. Over 8,500 men are now working at Lillooah.—A. P.

LABOUR SITUATION ON S. I. RY.

AGENT'S SUGGESTION ACCEPTED

TRICHINOPOLY, July 10.

The S. I. Railway strikers met last night and replied to the Agent's circular, agreeing to secure the necessary number of voluntary resignations on the receipt of information on the extent of the proposed retrenchment. They also requested the Agent to extend facilities for two Labour representatives to tour in the line to secure the necessary number of such resignations.—A. P.

GENERAL STRIKE NOT LIKELY.

Representatives of the running staff, says a Trichinopoly message, have resolved to stand by the workers if a general strike is called. The message adds that a general strike is not likely in view of the poor response of mofussil stations.

DEOGHAR CONSPIRACY CASE

VERDICT OF ASSESSORS

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The four assessors assisting the Sessions Judge trying the Deoghar Conspiracy case have returned verdict of not guilty in favour of eleven accused and guilty against nine. Judgement will be delivered tomorrow.—A. P.

BRITISH OLYMPIC TEAM

LONDON, July 11.

The British Olympic team includes high jumper C. T. Van Gysel.—Reuter's Special.

"I WAS FRIGHTENED." COMPLAINANT UNDER CROSS- EXAMINATION. THE BARTON CASE.

To withstand the rush of spectators, police guarded the gates of the Court room of the Third Court on Wednesday when the Barton case was called up, and only a limited number of people were allowed in. The mosaic appearance of the room was relieved by the presence of a few Parsee ladies who watched the proceedings with keen interest. Dr. Barton, a Bombay optician, is in this case charged with criminal assault on a Parsee girl, named Miss Ami Karkaria, with intent to outrage her modesty.

Further prosecution evidence was led by Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, assisted by Messrs. Saher and Dhondy defended the accused.

Mr. Sorab Rustomji Banji was called in the witness-box to give evidence. Witness said on the 18th noon, last month, he was passing along Hornby Road. There was a huge crowd opposite Barton's shop. Witness was anxious to know what was happening and sent his son to enquire who said that there was a Parsee lady in the shop. He went through the crowd and saw the complainant's mother. She complained to him about the treatment given by the accused to her daughter. Thereafter, the witness had some conversation with the lady. Witness entered the shop when two Mahomedans bade him not to enter the shop because, he would hear something dirty about Parsee community.

The accused looked nervous and said that he was very sorry and was willing to apologise to the lady. Witness remained in the shop for about 15 minutes. "I left when I was convinced that the matter was of a serious character," concluded the witness.

Cross-examination was reserved. Deputy Inspector Foster said that the accused surrendered himself to him on the midnight of the 18th June.

Sub-Inspector Kadershah Mahomed shah deposed that he recorded the complaint of Miss Ami at about 10-30 p.m. on June 18. He also recorded the statements of the various witnesses in the case.

SEARCH OF THE SAFE.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Did you take a search of the safe in Barton's shop?

Witness: Yes. I took it in the presence of a 'punch'.

Q. Your object was to find out whether there was jewellery in it?

A. Yes, but there was none in it.

Q. When did this search take place?

A. The next morning. The shop was opened in my presence.

The prosecution evidence was at this stage concluded.

The Magistrate framed the charge against the accused who got up on his legs and said: "I am absolutely innocent, your Worship."

COMPLAINANT IN WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. Talyarkhan intimated that he would cross-examine the complainant girl and Miss Ami Karkaria was called in the witness-box. Witness said she was residing in Balamram Street for the last three years. She did not know what rent her parents were paying. Prior to this, she was living with her parents at Khetwadi for about 10 or 11 years. Witness's father was a door-keeper in the Docks. She did not know how much her father earned. Her father was maintaining the family on his earnings. Her mother was making sacred threads. Witness was studying in the Tutorial High School for about 2 years and left it in June last.

Witness had left the school when she had the occasion to go to Barton's shop. Witness corrected herself and said that she left school at the end of the year 1927. Her school fees at the Tutorial High School were Rs. 3 per month. She was paying half fees.

Witness left school because, her fiancé wanted her to discontinue studies. She became engaged to her fiancé at the end of 1927. Her fiancé was a priest and he was also a poor man.

Witness had her eyes examined last year. She did not pay the fees, because, she was not in a position to pay it. She obtained prescription from Dr. Nanawaty and purchased her glasses from S. Benson & Co. These glasses were lost when witness was travelling in a

train about 5 months later. Since then she had no glasses.

WHY SHE WENT TO BARTON?
Q. Why did you go to Dr. Barton this time?

A. In order to find cheaper glasses.

Q. Did anybody ask you to go there?

A. I was asked by my mother to go to Kalbadevi Barton's shop but my fiancé took me to Barton's shop, Hornby Road.

Witness did not know that there was a shop of Dr. Barton in Fort. She saw the board from the tram and got down near it. There were many shops but she preferred Dr. Barton's because, it was recommended by her mother.

That day she handed the prescription to Dr. Barton. The price for the glasses was fixed at Rs. 8. That was a Saturday and witness again went to accused's shop on Monday morning. It was about 11 o'clock.

Q. Why did you note the time?

A. I saw it casually.

Q. Why did you go alone?

A. My mother asked me to go.

Q. Wherever you go, you go alone?

A. Not always.

Witness entered Dr. Barton's shop when the accused was in the inner room. She asked of Dr. Barton for the glasses when he sent the boy to get them cleaned. Witness did not see anybody inside the shop.

Q. There were two Hindus in Dr. Barton's shop?

A. I didn't notice anybody. There were none.

Q. Dr. Barton gave you a chair in the shop?

A. No, it was in the inner room.

"ALONE IN THE SHOP."

Witness was in the shop for about half an hour. In this interval no customers came into the shop.

Proceeding, witness said the Complainant, Fonseca, went out with the glasses to polish them.

Q. Would you be surprised to know that Dr. Barton had to send his chokra to Kalbadevi to fetch your glasses?

A. I did not see the chokra. I saw Fonseca with the glasses.

Mr. Talyarkhan here called a boy in the employ of Dr. Barton in the Court and asked witness if she had seen him in the shop.

Witness: No.

Q. Have a good look at him.

A. I can identify a man immediately if I once see him. (Laughter).

CONVERSATION WITH THE ACCUSED.

Witness further said that in the shop she had a general talk with the accused. Witness told him where she was residing and what was her father.

Witness in answer to the accused, told him what school she was attending. Witness was not surprised when she was asked these questions.

You were not surprised at a strange man asking so many questions?

A. No, they were asked in an ordinary manner and I didn't take them ill.

Proceeding, witness said accused referred to her gold wrist watch. She had had left the watch at home. Accused spoke to her about the wristlet admiringly. The watch was presented to witness by her fiancé and it was an ordinary one. Accused asked her where the design was prepared.

Accused then told witness that he would examine her "pupils" and conducted her to the visitors' room.

Were you not surprised at such a request?

A. I wasn't because, he was a doctor.

You had gone there to fetch the glasses and not to get your eyes examined?

A. Yes.

Were you not surprised when the Doctor wanted to examine your eyes?

A. No.

IN THE DARK ROOM.

Witness was then conducted to the dark room. Even this did not surprise her. It was nothing out of the way that the Doctor should examine her eyes.

Were you afraid to go into the dark room?

A. Why should I be afraid!

Q. You are a bold girl, are you not?

A. Where is the bravery in going

"MAJORITY SYSTEM" ADOPTED

CHANGE IN ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION

LONDON, July 10.

Athens. The Cabinet obtained the President's signature to the decree substituting the "majority" system (equivalent to British system) for proportional representation. It is believed the Cabinet would have resigned, if the President had not agreed.—Reuter.

INDIA'S MISSION IN THE WORLD

(Continued from page 5).

conflicting ideals that it is difficult to remember the names of them all. If so many different ideals are in the air why should we give preference to any one of them? or what principle should we follow in selecting which of these will suit us most? Italy is out to tame Parliamentarism, Russia is out to crush capitalism, the whole world is out to nip communism in the bud. Those, however, who go deeper will find that all these various standpoints represent some partial aspects of the truth, they build up organisations which express it imperfectly and thus collapse after a short time giving place to newer forms, newer organisations of expressing the truth force. The creations of the truth are very complex, they cannot be stated in any cut and dried formula like, parliamentarism, communism, fascism, socialism, economic force, and so forth. Of course the truth will have forms, but these will be progressive forms and the forms will vary with varying conditions.

FREEDOM AND EQUALITY.

We may indeed learn a good deal from the experiments and failures of Europe and other lands. Throughout its whole history humanity has been advancing towards two great ideals, freedom and equality. In some countries the people advanced steadily in a constitutional manner; in others they continued to live under feudal authority and autocratic rule though in their subconscious mind they prepared themselves for the liberty that was to come. France accomplished by a single revolution what England had been doing for centuries. In our own time the Russians who were being crushed under a Tsardom suddenly shook off their slavery of ages and so far as popular freedom is concerned seem to be already ahead of all other countries in the world. That is how nature works in different places and times in different ways but always leading the peoples through progressions as well as retrogressions towards the goal to which all humanity has been destined. But until recent times the evolution of human society has been more or less unconscious, there were less intellectual theories and ideas but people were led more by intuitions and impulses. It is the characteristic of modern Europe that it has been able to put forward with great force and emphasis the two leading ideas of freedom and equality.

(To be continued.)

into a dark room! (Laughter).

Witness was in the dark room for about 5 minutes. Fonseca was not there in it. From the dark room she went again in the visitor's room and occupied her original seat. Accused opened the safe and produced some jewellery. Witness felt surprised.

Q. I take it then you felt that his motive was bad?

A. I suspected his behaviour when he showed me a bracelet from the safe. Accused showed the witness a ring. Accused asked her "will you accept this?"

What did you understand by this? Did you think he was proposing marriage?—Yes.

COMMONSENSE!

How did this dawn upon you that when a man showed a ring, he was proposing marriage?

A. It is commonsense! (Laughter).

Witness said she became very indignant at the offer of the ring. She believed at that time that the accused's intentions towards her were bad. She knew she was in the company of a bad man. Accused tried to pacify her by telling her "Don't worry, I will take you to England and China." Witness asked the accused to throw off the ring on the road. "The accused did not throw the ring but immediately rushed at me," said the witness. "I was frightened. I could neither shriek nor cry. I said oh!"

Q. When you realised that the Doctor's intention towards you was bad, why didn't you straightway walk out of the shop?

A. Before I was making an effort to go, he rushed at me. I would have gone out had he been a few feet away.

Witness realised that she was on her oath and that if she told an untruth, she would be punished. She did not leave the shop when the accused was near the safe because she could not do it.

The case at this juncture was adjourned to Saturday (the 21st instant.)

C. P. AND BOYCOTT OF SIMON COMMISSION

NATIONALIST PARTY HOPEFUL

MINISTERS WILL OBEY COUNCIL MANDATE

(From Our Own Correspondent) NAGPUR July 9.

The C. P. Legislative Council will meet on August, 15th. It is understood that the local Government will introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to work with the Simon Commission when that body visits our province. The Government has undoubtedly taken advantage of the reported disruption between the members of the C. P. Nationalist party and has depended on the Anglo-Indian newspapers and their worthy correspondents who have carried an insistent and mischievous propaganda about the attitude of the Responsivists towards the Simon Commission.

PROSPECTS OF COMMISSION BOYCOTT

An Akola Correspondent of "The Times of India" manufactured a piece of news that Messrs. Aney and B. G. Khaparde were trying to relax the boycott, provided autonomy was given to Berar. Mr. Aney promptly contradicted the mischievous report and said that no temptation of provincial autonomy could possibly dissuade him from the path of the boycott which in his opinion required to be tightened more and more in view of growing callousness of the Government to the unanimous protests of the nation against the appointment of the Commission.

Whatever the differences among the members of the Nationalist party and the two ministers, it is earnestly hoped that the members of the C. P. Legislative Council who have already given a lead would unite in frustrating the attempts of the bureaucracy and make the appointment of the committee an impossibility. Thakur Chedial, Member of the Executive Committee of the C. P. Nationalist party is sanguine that no attempt in this matter should be successful in this province.

C. P. MINISTERS AND COMMISSION.

His Excellency the Governor of the C. P. is expected at Nagpur by the 12th inst. and it is reported that he would consult the two Ministers about their attitude towards the Simon Commission. Their attitude is well known and they have declared their desire to carry out the behests of the council in this respect. The question naturally arises what would his Excellency do if the Ministers refuse in view of the clear mandate of the C. P. Council, to co-operate with the Government in preparing material for the Commission. Will His Excellency manage the whole affair tactfully, for which he is so well-known or will he repeat the blunder committed by the late U. P. Governor? The answer to the question will be available in the course of a few days.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED.

The rigorous application of the Sim Farnula of 40 per cent for Berar and 60 per cent for the C. P. in expenditure over the Public Works Department and the desire of some of the members from the C. P. that Mr. Rao should take up the P. W. D. portfolio and transfer Excise to him has led to the difference between him and his colleague and also to the resignation of some of the members from the C. P. Council Nationalist party. Strong exception was taken by the Hon. Mr. Deshmukh to this change of portfolios, who, when interviewed by the Akola correspondent of the "Hilavada," said that the whole agitation was engineered against him by the C. P. members of the Council who had resigned from the party. Mr. Deshmukh stated that compared to Berar C. P. had got a very large area and if he were to look to the wants of C. P. alone, very little would be left for Berar, which was very thickly populated and contributed much to the Provincial Revenue.

Mr. Deshmukh however added that the Ministers were unwilling to resign even if they were asked to do so.

SIR B. K. BOSE'S ILLNESS.

The sudden and unexpected illness of Sir Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University has caused genuine sorrow in the whole of the Central Provinces and Berar. Although he is now a little better he is still practically bed ridden and is unable to attend to his normal business.

Mr. N. C. Oka a member of the Court of the Nagpur University has given notice of a resolution that Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on Sir Bipin Bose.

C. P. COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

A deputation on behalf of the C. P. Coal Mining industry waited upon the Revenue Member and urged that if a

STORY OF SECRET DEPORTATION

MR. ALLISON NARRATES HIS JAIL EXPERIENCES.

NOT FREE EVEN AFTER RELEASE.

REMOVED AGAINST MY WILL

A story of intolerable police persecution is told below by George Allison, the well-known member of the Minority Movement who was deported from India to England after a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment—imposed for a breach of the passport Act. Throughout his term he was refused permission to meet his lawyer and was refused permission to collect his belongings, and, provided with only two shirts and £2 in cash, was hurried away from India before the workers could make any demonstration on his behalf.

He was subjected also to inquisition and indignities by the Egyptian police at Suez. He sends a message to Indian workers urging them to unite to fight Imperialism.

George Allison, a well-known member of the Minority Movement arrived in England on Thursday the 14th of June after an absence of over two years in India. Eighteen months of that time were spent in jail, as Allison was convicted on March 9, 1927, of "using and possessing a counterfeit document," contrary to the Passport Act.

STORY OF RELEASE.

Here is the story of his release as he told it while journeying with the representative of the "Sunday Workers" from Plymouth to London.

"Three days before the date on which my release was due, I was taken from Yeravada prison, where I had served my sentence, to Poona. The journey was made by car, at dead of night. I was placed in custody, of course, on the night mail train to Bombay. Here I was locked up in the Arthur Road jail from 6 a.m. till 1 p.m.

"Here I was handed a document ordering me to remove myself forthwith from India. The order was handed to me by an agent of the British police named Dorazhensky—a member of the old English family of the Dorazhenskys of Devonshire, I fancy.

"I objected to the order, and asked to see my solicitor. This was refused. Incidentally, throughout my term in prison, all my requests to see my solicitor were refused.

freight reduction was to be granted on Bengal coal a complete breakdown in the working of the C. P. collieries is anticipated and that with a view to prevent this catastrophe a corresponding reduction in freight in the carriage of C. P. coal would save the situation. The local collieries, which have supplied in the past and are even now supplying cheap fuel to the C. P. and C. I. industries deserved to be kept going, in the interest of the local enterprise and for the benefit of the large body of coal workers.

The Deputation also urged that the members of the Association should be formed into a separate electorate and they should be allowed to elect a member to the C. P. Council to safeguard their interests.

MONSOON ACTIVE.

Monsoon is active in the Central Provinces and moderate to good rain has been received all over the province. Two women and a man are reported to have been carried by a strong current in a brooklet which had overflowed its banks owing to heavy rain that the town of Khingano received on last Wednesday.

MUSLIM SYMPATHY FOR BARDOLI

An adjourned meeting of the Jamiat Islamia Bombay was held in the Office of the Jamiat and the following among resolutions were unanimously carried:—

This meeting assures Bombay mill workers of their sympathetic concern with them and appeals to the inhabitants of Bombay to give monetary help to the strikers.

This meeting congratulates the brave and undaunted peasants of Bardoli on their courageous stand against high handed action of the authorities and assures them of the Jamiat's cordial support in this war of Independence.

ANDHERI RESIDENTS SUPPORT BARDOLI

A meeting of the Residents of Sarawati Bang, Andheri, composing mainly of Kanarites was held on Saturday the 7th instant, under the presidency of Mr. G. V. Fenani at which a resolution sympathising with the present condition of the Bardoli peasants and the formation of a Relief Committee to collect funds to alleviate their sufferings was unanimously passed. An influential Committee was formed and Volunteers were appointed to make house to house collection. It is hoped that the

and only once did I receive a formal letter from him.

"I also requested to be allowed to procure my kit. This was refused. In fact while being ordered to 'remove myself' from India, I was actually removed against my will and in violation of my ordinary rights.

IN "CITY OF VALENCIA"

"I was taken to the steamer, 'City of Valencia' and placed in the custody of the purser, who registered me in the name of R. V. Smith. This, I believe, was also an illegal act. Having served my sentence, why was I not free on board the ship—

"In lieu of the kit which they refused to allow me I was given two shirts and the totally inadequate sum of £2 for personal expenses.

"When we arrived at Suez an Egyptian police officer came on board and asked me my name, if I had been in prison etc. I, being a British subject, refused to answer these questions.

"Thereupon a heavy guard was placed on the gangway and two Egyptian policemen were told off to march beside me wherever I went. This accompanied, I walked about the ship until I retired to bed. The purser, meanwhile, was asked to give a written declaration that I had not left the ship.

"Thus jealously is the Empire guarded against the revolutionary activities of its militants.

"My next visitor was a C.I.D. man thinly disguised as a Customs officer. He fared no better in his questioning than the Egyptian police officer.

"As we neared England I was asked to fill up and sign a disembarkation paper with my correct name and address. This, seeing that the authorities had gratuitously forged a name for me seemed a bit of cool cheek I declined, and had a final interview with the C.I.D. at Plymouth before I, a 'free' British subject, was allowed to move unharassed with my comrades, Mann and Pottit, who came to greet me."

POONA ANGLO-URDU HIGH SCHOOL

TEACHING OF ARABIC

We are asked to state that the Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, teaches Arabic upto the Matric class. There are about 40 boys studying Arabic from IV to V standards and Government have for the last two years given to the school an Arabic teacher who will shortly be made permanent.

INTERNATIONAL TEMPLE OF SCIENCE

TRIBUTES TO SIR J. C. BOSE

LONDON, July 10.

Munich.—The University has organised a series of lectures and great reception to Sir Jagadishchandra Bose, whom the faculty and the rector entertained at a dinner. The Director of Botanical Gardens said that they realised how the world was indebted to India for great contributions in religion, philosophy and art. He was deeply touched by the idealism that had led Sir J. C. Bose to found the International Temple of Science.—Reuter.

INDIAN JUDGES FOR PRIVY COUNCIL

WHY THE CLAUSE WAS DROPPED?

LONDON, July 10.

Two clauses in the Administration of Justice Bill, dealing with the appointment of Indians on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and collection of the overseas revenue debts were struck out by the Standing Committee. The Attorney-General explained that the Privy Council clause must be sacrificed in order to save the Bill, while the other clause was omitted, as it was found unsuitable for its purpose and would raise issues not visualised by the framers. He declared that other steps would be and had been taken to attain the desired object.—Reuter.

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

FIRST YEAR'S PROGRESS

BOMBAY, July 9.

The first general meeting of the Indian Institute of Bankers was held this evening at the registered office of the Institute, Old Oriental Bank Building, Sir Norman Murray presiding.

Opening the proceedings, Sir Norman Murray said:—

Before proceeding with the business on the agenda I should like to refer to the events which have led up to our meeting here to-day. Much has been written and spoken in recent years on the subject of Banking in India and it is generally recognised that the development of organised banking in this country is far behind that of other advanced countries of the world.

There can be no doubt that an important essential to the removal of that reproach is the establishment of an institute to provide facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the principles and methods of modern banking to the large number of Indians who are now employed in banking in India so that there may be an increasingly plentiful supply of the right type of Indians trained in banking practice to meet the growing needs of banking in this country. It was with this idea that this institute was mooted.

SIR BASIL'S INITIATIVE.

The first practical step towards its formation was taken by Sir Basil Blackett, who, during his term of office as Finance Member, did so much to arouse us all to a lively interest in matters relating to banking and currency. He set the ball rolling by means of a letter to Sir Norcott Warren, who having assured himself of the support of the leading banks and after having received a promise of all possible assistance from the English Institute, took the initiative in the preliminary work which has at length led to the registration of our Articles of Association on the 30th April last. Our thanks are also due to Mr. K. J. J. Headington for the enthusiasm with which he supported Sir Norcott as Honorary Secretary of the Preliminary Sub-Committee, and to Mr. Taylor of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. for his help in drawing up our constitution.

OBJECTS OF INSTITUTE.

I have said that what first prompted the proposals for the creation of the Institute was a desire to encourage the study of the theory and practice of banking, but I would like to emphasise that education is by no means our sole aim. Our principal objects are set out in a Memorandum of Information, a copy of which is in your hands, and you will see that they go far wider and deeper than that. In addition to the service which the Institute will render to its members, we hope that it will be of service to India as a whole, for its Council will be a body of men with long experience of matters connected with the business of banking in this country and it will, therefore, be in a special position to express an authoritative opinion on such matters.

On its social side, it is hoped that the Institute will foster an 'esprit de corps' among bankers throughout the whole of India. I should here like to emphasise that it is not specially associated with any one Bank or group of Banks, nor with any one banking centre. It is designed to be of service to all persons engaged in or connected with the business of banking in India and it is up to every banker in India to support it.

During the course of the year it is hoped to form sub-committees both at Calcutta and Madras, and wherever the number of members' warrants, local centres will be established at up-country stations or other Port towns under the control of an Honorary Secretary.

SYLLABUS OF EXAMINATIONS.

On our educational side, some considerable progress has been attained. In conjunction with leading commercial educationalists in Bombay, a Committee specially appointed for the purpose has drawn up a Syllabus of Examinations to be held annually by the Institute. This syllabus is now under consideration and it has been decided to hold the first examination in the spring of next year.

Membership of the Institute now numbers 24 Fellows, 25 Associates, and 191 ordinary members and it is confidently anticipated that these numbers will be largely augmented during the next few months.

The sphere of the Institute's activities will be determined by the extent of the encouragement it receives and, in view of the good that such an institution can do in this country, I feel that it behoves all members of the banking profession to lend it their full support.

The meeting adopted the statement of accounts of the Institute for the year ended 30th April, 1928, and re-elected with two changes the retiring members of the Council of the Institute. Sir Norman Murray was then unanimously elected President of the Institute for the coming year.

Mr. Umeshchutt Pathak of Mandla has given notice to move a resolution recommending Government to dismiss the Ministry and take constitutional step to form another ministry in view of the fact that owing to serious differences in the Nationalist Party and the secession of several members of the Party it does not occupy a dominant position.—A. P.

AGAINST LAND ALIENATION BILL

MR. JOG OPENS CAMPAIGN

(From Our Own Correspondent)

DHARWAR, July 7.
 Mr. V. N. Jog M.L.C., who was in bed for nearly a month opened his attack yesterday against the two unpopular bills which are on the anvil of the Legislative Council. Mr. Jog was on the Select Committee of the Land Fragmentation Committee but he has not signed the report. Now it is learnt that he is going to oppose the second reading of the Bill. Yesterday he explained in the Mitra Samaja the advantages and disadvantages of the Bill for over two hours and concluded that if Government were really eager to do good to the Rayats there were other more effective and less complicated ways. At night a crowded meeting of the Rayats was held in the suburb of Dharwar under the presidency of Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil. There also Mr. Jog spoke on the two resolutions protesting against the Land Fragmentation Bill and the Land Revenue Amendment Bill. To-morrow Mr. Jog is addressing the Rayats of Hanagal Taluka.

BALURGHAT FAMINE RELIEF FUND

CALCUTTA HINDU MISSIONS' APPEAL

The President of the Hindu Mission, Calcutta, send the following appeal to the public:

Everybody, all over India, is by this time certainly aware of the harrowing tales of the severe famine that has been raging in Balurghat in the district of Dinajpur (North Bengal). To what miserable plight lies of men and women have been reduced by hunger and starvation beggars all description. Mothers have been driven to sell their dear children for a morsel of food. Fathers are quitting their families, leaving their women and children to their own fate. To help these people in terrible distress, relief work has been commenced by the Mission. Lacs of men in this district alone have been affected. Bankura, Khulna and some other districts in Bengal too are in the grip of devastating famine. Hence, huge sums of money are required to cope with the situation. So we appeal to you, my generous countrymen, to come forward with your help and succour towards the relief of the suffering humanity.

All contributions are to be remitted to Swami Satyanand, President, Hindu Mission, 7 Bechu Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SARVAJANIK GANAPATI UTSAV MANDALS

At a meeting of the Kallabadi Ganapati Utsav Mandal held on Sunday last, it was resolved that all the organizers of the several Sarvajanik Ganapati Festivals in Bombay should gather together to consider the celebration of the festival at one common period this year, since a difficulty has arisen owing to the difference of views in the Hindu Calendars, old and new, as regards Adhik Shravan mas. So far as it can be seen opinion in Bombay leans towards the old view. All the Sarvajanik Ganapati Utsav Mandals are hereby requested to send two representatives each to take part in the common discussion as to when the function should be performed, and to come to one view, if possible. The meeting will be held in Rashtriva Shala Hall in the Ashoka Buildings, Princess Street, at 4 P. M. (S. T.) when the representatives are cordially invited to attend.

PROTEST AGAINST CREMATORIUM

The following resolution was passed on the 3rd instant at the meeting of the Bombay Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds Managing Committee.

Resolved that this Managing Committee of the Bombay Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds at the Queen's Road and at Walkeshwar strongly objects to the introduction of the Crematoria as resolved upon by the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the grounds:—

(1) That the same is unclean for from religious, sanitary and economic points of view. (2) That the very idea thereof will be revolting to the large majority of Hindu public whom this Committee represents and who are accustomed to the mode in vogue in the existing burning grounds. That this Committee, therefore, recommends to the Corporation to abandon the scheme so as not to wound the religious susceptibility of the Hindus and also not to waste public funds after an unacceptable scheme.

RAINS IN BHAVNAGAR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 4.
 The weather took a sudden turn last night. At midnight the real monsoon broke and we got about 2 inches of rain. To-day morning we had a good shower. The cultivators according to their belief consider to-day the last day of the 'Nakshatra Ardra' a sweet one and have therefore begun to sow, although the rain is still not sufficient for proper sowing. The weather still continues to be close and more rain is expected.

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DECCAN VERNACULAR TRANSLATION SOCIETY

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO ITS VALUABLE WORK

"CONTROVERSIAL QUESTION" OF MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech on the occasion of his visit to the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society on Monday, said:—

Chief Sahib, and Members of the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society:

It is a great pleasure to me to come here this afternoon and meet the members of such an old and distinguished association as the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society. My attention has been drawn before to the excellent objects of your Society, and to the valuable work which it is performing in the interests of the study of the Marathi language and literature, and the preparation of translations from the great literature of other languages into Marathi. It is naturally difficult for a literary society of this kind to secure very wide popular appreciation of its work, but no society associated with the names of such distinguished men as the late Dr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Justice Ranade, and others whose names you have mentioned, can fail to appeal to all those who have at heart the interest of the literature and history of Maharashtra.

QUESTION OF MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

You will not, I am sure, expect me to-day to enter into the highly controversial question of the rival merits of education in English, or in the vernacular of the people, whatever that vernacular may be. This to my mind, is a most difficult, and at the same time, a most important problem, and it can only be solved by those who have the ability and opportunity to study the question from literary and other stand-points as the members of your Society are so well qualified to do. It appears to me to be unlikely that any final solution of this question can ever be reached, because the question whether a boy's education should be mainly carried out in English, or the vernacular, must depend very largely on the question how far he or his parents wish to continue the purely literary side of his education. At the present moment, it appears to me that, just as in the old days, in Europe, it was impossible for anyone to be considered a scholar unless he was proficient in Latin, so, at the present time, no one who wishes to go far in literary studies can afford to neglect the English language. But between the primary stage, which must, of course, be conducted in the vernacular, and the highest developments of literary and scientific education, in which English must for a long time predominate, there are many intermediate stages with regard to which a society, such as yours, can come to very definite conclusions.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE OF SYMPATHY

It is indeed a relief to me that you have not, on this occasion, asked for any assistance from Government towards the work of your Society. You have asked me, however, for my sympathy and good wishes, and I can assure you that you have both in very full measure, for I realise the great importance of the work which your Society is carrying on, and I trust that, as this importance comes to be more generally realised, you may receive a larger measure of popular support from all those who are interested in the Marathi language, which you have rightly described as one of the most important vernaculars of India.

PROTEST AGAINST HIGH COURTS BILL

SIMLA, July 10.
It is understood that La. Lajpat Rai, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, Mr. Jammadas Mehta and Mr. G. D. Birla have given notice of a resolution for discussion in the autumn session of the Assembly emphatically protesting against the Indian High Courts bill now before Parliament, and characterising it as a fundamental departure from the universally recognised, and well-established principles followed in India for more than a century and a half, which is likely to endanger the independence of the judiciary.—A. P.

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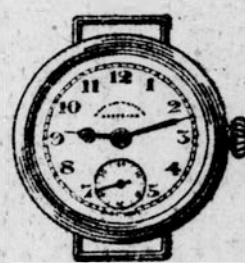
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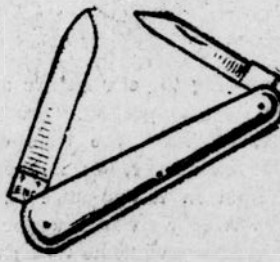
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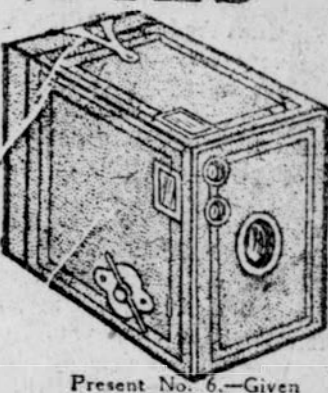
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RENT ACT CONTROVERSY

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS FOR SATURDAYS MEETING

The following are the Resolutions which are to be moved at the representative meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be held, under the presidency of Mr. Pherozsha J. Murzban, M. L. C., on Saturday the 14th July, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

I. This representative public meeting of the tenants of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Maudal, on the 14th July 1928, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Pherozsha J. Murzban, M. A., M. L. C., J. P., strongly and indignantly protests against the indifference and apathy of the Government towards the interests of seven lacs of poor and middle class tenants of Bombay and urges the Government them-

selves to introduce a Bill in the Council, before the expiration of the present Act, for its extension for a further period of three years.

II. This meeting enters its emphatic protest against the memorials submitted secretly and without the knowledge of the public, from time to time, by the Landlords' Association against the continuance of the present Rent Act, as the said Memorials are intended to mislead the Government by means of gross perversion and misrepresentation of facts.

III. This meeting urges the Development Director, the Improvement Trust and even the Bombay Municipality to lose no time in erecting suitable buildings for the proper housing of the lower middle classes, as well as the non-industrial poorer classes, on a scale adequate to the necessity of the moment, so that the Bombay Rent Act may be dispensed with as early as possible. It also urges the Directorate to devote a portion of the public funds under its

control to the immediate construction of such buildings having regard to the fact that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme must necessarily take more than five years before any houses can be built on the reclaimed land.

IV. This meeting requests its president Mr. Pherozsha J. Murzban to forward copies of the Resolutions passed at this meeting to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Hon'ble the President of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Hon'ble the General Member of the Executive Council.

Poona City.—Under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M. L. A., a meeting of the members of the Exhibition Committee will be held next week at the Tilak Memorial grounds in the office of the exhibition committee when matters related to the next seventh session of the bazaar to be held at Poona from the 19th August will be considered.—A. P.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY JULY 12 1928

WHAT DOMINION AUTONOMY MEANS

(We print this from the London "Times" in view of its very considerable interest to India, which is struggling to attain Dominion autonomy.)

On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Bourassa moved an amendment in the following terms:—“This House regrets that proper measures have not yet been taken to give clear effect to internal and external affairs to that equality of status recommended by the Imperial Conference of 1926, as a fundamental principle of the relations between the autonomous British communities.”

Mr. Bourassa began by quoting that part of the text of the Conference resolutions which asserted that equality of status was the root principle governing inter-imperial relations, and declared that it was important to all concerned that forms should be made to coincide as exactly as possible with facts. He absolved recent British Governments from any attempt at exercising compulsion on Dominion Governments in political matters, external or internal, but held that there still existed limitations against the exercise of Canada's full sovereign rights in both of affairs, and that was worse, that there were still loopholes and equivocations which were not dispelled at the last Conference, and which should be clarified as soon as possible. If full freedom of action was to be conceded to each component self-governing nation, then it was imperative for the prevention of future misunderstandings to remove all obstacles and obscurities.

He pointed out that although the Conference held in October, 1926, had recommended the cessation of the Governor-General's role as the link of communication, and the establishment of direct contact between the Imperial and the Canadian Governments, yet, seven months later the correspondence about the rupture with Soviet Russia was conducted through the Governor-General.

DIPLOMATIC EXPANSION.

Discussing the international relations of Canada, Mr. Bourassa expressed approval of the policy of diplomatic expansion, but exhorted the Government to be a little more economical of the material installation, and to aim at the multiplication of those agencies rather than the possession of a few costly, parvenu-like establishments. He held it to be desirable, before any fur-

COMPLETE EQUALITY OF STATUS DEBATE IN CANADA PLEA FOR FULL FREEDOM OF ACTION

ther expansion was contemplated, to have a clear understanding with Great Britain and foreign countries as to what was to be the exact situation of Canadian representatives in foreign capitals where the British Government also had representatives. He indulged in a long review of the history of the recent relations of Great Britain and Canada with Soviet Russia and of the events leading up to the rupture of the Trade Agreement. He argued that the Canadian Government had acted with unseemly haste in breaking off relations “on a simple command from Mr. Amery,” without waiting to study the evidence which was declared to have been secured by the Arcos raid that the Russians were engaged in subversive propaganda in Canada, and held that the evidence, when submitted, was too trivial to justify the rupture, and that the Government should have followed the attitude of the British Liberals, instead of blindly relying on the judgment of the British Government. He asked whether, if the

United States Government handed the Canadian Minister his passports, the Canadian Government would write to London asking for the expulsion of the American Ambassador and said it was necessary to formulate a decision as to whether Canada was compelled to break off relations with a foreign country whenever that country had trouble with the British Government.

Mr. Bourassa warned the Government against becoming committed, in connection with treaties, to moral obligations which would involve Canada in war, and against resorting to the methods of the old diplomacy. He repudiated the idea that he favoured immediate separation, and commending the definition of Canada as “a political gollywog,” said, “All I ask is that we should let the poor thing grow

according to our nature and temperament. Let its legs protrude gradually, let its tail fall off when the time comes, but for Heaven's sake, do not drown the poor animal in a quagmire of colonialism, as Mr. Amery would under the pretence of preserving what he terms unity of action.”

Mr. Woodsworth, Labour, in seconding the amendment, contended that in the rupture of relations with Russia, the oil interests had dictated British policy and that the Canadian Government had meekly followed their behest. Canada should evolve her own foreign policy regardless of the views of the British Government, and should sign the “optional” arbitration clause.

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, in reply, said that, apart from its expression of regret, the Government could have accepted Mr. Bourassa's amendment, but if it were pressed to a division, they must resist it as implying a want of confidence. He offered explanations as to why the establishment of direct communications between Ministers had been delayed until last July, and said the system was now working admirably. In regard to the examination of the problems in connection with readjustment recommended by the Imperial Conference, he said that officials of the Departments of External Affairs and Justice had been studying different phases, and he would press Mr. Amery to fulfil the promise made during the Ottawa visit to set up a Committee as soon as he had ascertained the wishes of the other Dominions.

The establishment of a legation in Washington was appropriate, but the Paris and Tokyo legations would be on a smaller scale. He saw little difficulty in defining the relations between Canadian and other

British diplomatic representatives and said:—“It is conceivable that in some cases the foreign affairs of one part of the Empire will intersect those of another part of the Empire. In that event one would assume that obligation with reference to what is held common would be a joint obligation, that the two representatives, or more if there are such would carry out in trusteeship, in co-operation with each other and after consultation.”

The policy of the Government in severing trade relations with Russia had not been influenced by any pressure from the British Government, and abundant evidence had been made available that the Russian trade mission in Canada was disseminating subversive propaganda. Canadian delegates to the last Imperial Conference would have been in an invidious position if they had refused to subscribe to the resolution congratulating Sir Austen Chamberlain on the conclusion of the Locarno treaties, but that step was merely an act of courtesy, which could not involve Canada in a moral or other obligation.

Mr. Mackenzie King welcomed the impending advent of a High Commissioner, and expressed the conviction that at no time had relations between Canada and Great Britain been happier or more secure.

Mr. Bennett who followed, said that equality of status was a high-sounding name, and he deprecated the continued use of wrong nomenclature. If Great Britain had gone to war with Egypt recently, he said, a Canadian citizen residing in Cairo could not have claimed the rights of a neutral. There could not be full constitutional equality until Canada was a full sovereign State, and so far from lifting a finger to produce such a condition, he would resolutely oppose action to this end, because I cannot but think that we are better discharging the great responsibilities that rest upon a free people as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations called the British Empire, than by living a life of independence, dependent for her very existence nationally, upon the grace and favour of powerful neighbours.” The putting into force of the demands in Mr. Bourassa's resolution, he said, involve far-reaching implications, an amendment to the British North America Act which would throw into the melting-pot for fresh solution the compromise achieved by the pact of confederation.

BARDOLI AND CHRISTIANS

To the Editor of “The Chronicle.”
Sir,—While the Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Sikhs are vying with each other in morally and materially supporting the great fight put up by the brave people of Bardoli why are the Christians lacking in their enthusiasm for helping a just and righteous cause? Their response to the call of Bardoli is not very enthusiastic and it is high time for them to realise the gravity of the situation and come forward to help their oppressed and suffering brethren. The fight that is being fought on the battle field of Bardoli is not at all a political wrangle but a religious struggle between the soul force on one hand and brute force on the other. It is not a revolt of the peasants but a revolt of right against the might. The people of Bardoli are not engaged in an armed revolution as they are armless and harmless but they are engaged in a holy task, the task of translating the holy Bible into action: Non-violence is their creed and the weapons they are using are of righteousness, truth and love.

Let our Christian friends therefore not lag behind in supporting this holy cause for the kingdom of Righteousness is at hand.—Yours etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

THE RENT ACT

To The Editor of “The Chronicle.”
Sir,—Messrs. Narayan Bechar and Babubhai T. Desai have given notices to move in the forthcoming sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, their respective Bills with regard to the Rent Act. Both these Bills, beside seeking extension of the present Rent Act for a period of another three years, are contemplating to include a clause whereby the Land Lords' right to increase the rents will be nullified. The Bills are meant to safeguard the interests of the middle and the poor classes and otherwise concern in every other respect, but their idea about these classes. The Synd member has consequently sought to safeguard the interests of those who pay Rs. 50 by way of monthly rents; while the latter, because of his better knowledge into the conditions of the city-dwellers, has comprised in his Bill the interests of all those who pay rents upto Rs. 85. Of the two, it will be easily seen, Mr. Desai's Bill is more comprehensive, and ought to have found favour all around. But curiously enough the experience so far obtained, proves the other way round. Therefore the public opinion has got to be educated.

So much about the Bills as they stand: but it must be remembered that these Bills are far from being complete, and, therefore, they require to be radically overhauled. In the first place the Bills have taken no notice of the tenants who live in buildings erected after the Rent Act was brought into being for the first time. The Bill now has rolled over twelve years, and that it must continue is also an accomplished fact. It would be, therefore, absurd to keep out of protection such tenants, who happen to live in buildings erected after the passing of the Rent Act for the first time.

Secondly, the Bill must demand decrease in the present scale, should an enquiry to be enacted by Council prove that the average income and expenditure have not been keeping balance. An ordinary economist will agree that a Society will smoothly go on only when these two items compare well. Now it is common knowledge that the average cost of living and the income have gone topsy-turvy and until the two improved, life to the middle classes would be impossible. This is no imagination. At present, we find that the cost of dwellings alone in this city has been something like 33 per cent. of the total earnings of a middle-class man, and, unless such a man is persuaded to add to this income by robberies, life would not improve a bit. Therefore, an impartial enquiry must be demanded for going into the details of cost of living and the earning and should this inquiry establish this common belief, which I am sure it must, then the rents must be pulled down as to keep up a fair proportion.

In this connection a big meeting of the citizens of Bombay is announced for Saturday, the 14th and I hope the organisers will give their very best consideration to these suggestions.—Yours, etc.,

LALJI PENDSE.

Ganesh Building,
Tara Temple Lane,
Bombay, July 9.

MILL LABOUR IN BOMBAY

To The Editor of “The Chronicle.”
Sir,—In my last letter of the 2nd inst. I made some abstract statement about Labour. I wish further to enlarge on the subject:—

One acquainted with Bombay Labour in textile mills can safely plead for its intelligence and smartness. Even Lancashire men in direct touch with the labour in Bombay, have voiced on friendly tables that Bombay Labour is as good as English Labour. One would perhaps be trudging on loose ground to suppose that labour in other parts of India is as good as that of Bombay. The recruiting field for the Bombay mill labour is that well-known strip of land known as “Konkan”. This strip of land hurls itself on the wooded lap of the Western Ghats caressed by the foaming surges of the Arabian Sea. The labourer is a farmer by ancestral profession, yet the blood of the mighty Maratha warriors of yore, feebly runs in his veins. His memory may not be so astute as to understand the pages of long past history replete with brave deeds of his fore-fathers, but in him there is the spirit to create a history of his own, even in these “peaceful” days of Industrialism.

Bombay Mill labour is in the state of transition. It can be taken as the most fertile ground to carry on the experiment of modernisation. Difficulties will, no doubt, present themselves at every stage, but these could be overcome by sagacity, good will and common sense.

It is a strange thing to note that Bombay labour with all its merits seems to have been neglected for over half a century. It is more than fifty years and odd that have elapsed since the first chimney buzz shrilled through the atmosphere of the Island of Bombay, heralding the dawn of Industrialism. Poor tiller of the soil, harking the somnorous echo, left his plough in the furrow and ran in quest of goddess, Mona, to the smoky atmosphere of Urban Prima. And what did he achieve? Well a tale of fifty and odd years is there to speak out. The poor lad of the “Konkan” lost his sunny soil, the balmy air, the palmy beach, the crystal clear water and engulfed himself in the smoky funnels of Industrialism, and sank deep into the cup of intoxication.

What those responsible have done for the poor labourer? He is almost as ignorant as he was fifty and odd years ago. The Lancashire labourer knows the very fact that two and two make four. His Bombay co-worker looks with vacant eyes to the very existence of the figures! You start a Hospital Fund for his own benefit and he fails even to understand (not to speak of appreciation) the spirit in which it is started. You ask him to contribute his humble mite, and his ignorance bursts forth and says “they are stripping us off to nudity.”

Such state surely brings no credit to the employers in whose hands he risked his own destiny and that of his future generations.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. G.

GUINEA WORM IN GORAI

To The Editor of “The Chronicle.”
Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish the following in your valuable paper:

When I was at Gorai last week, a village in the Bombay Suburban District, Bombay, I found that in almost every house there was a patient lying suffering from guinea worm disease. I find that Government takes handsome revenue from this little village but its needs are hardly attended to. It is a pity that no inquiries are made by the authorities concerned to trace the source of the infection. I would point out that guinea worm appears under the skin of an infected person usually at the lower extremities and begins the discharge of embryos while in contact with water. These embryos enter and infect cyclops which are usually found in water and when these cyclops are taken in with the water, the gastric juice liberates the embryos by digesting the cyclops. The embryos then burrow into the connective tissue and after some months comes to the surface. The authorities concerned should lose no time to examine the wells at Gorai from which water is largely used for drinking purposes for cyclops containing guinea worm embryos.—Yours, etc.,

PAUL PEREIRA.

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JAPAN'S “CRUEL AND INHUMAN ACTIONS.”

A SHANGHAI PROTEST CHINESE APPEAL TO JAPANESE NATION

M. C. Y. Hsu, Commissioner of the International Culture Society, Shanghai in the course of a “Sincere Advice to the Japanese People” writes:—

Your prime minister, General Tanaka, ignoring Chinese public opinion, and disregarding the protests of the Nationalist Government, has dared to risk the disapproval of the world. He has repeatedly sent troops to invade our territory, to kill our people, to execute our officials, to destroy our people's houses, and to occupy the city of Tsinan. He has thus hindered the Northern expedition. Both the people of Shantung and the soldiers of the Nationalist Expeditionary forces have been killed by Japanese troops to the number of several thousands. Such cruel and inhuman actions coming from the armies of a nation of the same race and culture as ourselves has been beyond the expectation of the Chinese people. Not only so, but the reasonable people of Japan must likewise be unable to sympathize with such unjust, inhuman, and barbarous actions.

ILLEGAL INVASION.

Shantung is Chinese territory, according to international law your country had no right to send troops into this province. If you say it was to protect Japanese residents our Nationalist Government had repeatedly declared that it would use its utmost efforts to protect them. If you say that these promises of the Nationalist Government were not to be relied upon, then your government could easily have instructed your nationals to evacuate. Why employ force to invade the territory of another people?

The people of your country should know that the Chinese race though defeated

again and again have a spirit which cannot be conquered by military force. Those who oppress China by force are simply seeking self-destruction.

FOSTER GOODWILL.

It is impossible for Japan to endure if China is destroyed. Most of Japan's manufactured products are marketed in China and most of her raw materials are procured in China. In her own self interest Japan should be on friendly terms with China, and should foster goodwill to the advantage of both countries.

APPEAL TO JAPANESE NATION.

I sincerely believe that the people of your country are not as short-sighted and misguided as General Tanaka. Certainly there are those who will oppose General Tanaka's suicidal policy, and who will raise their voices on behalf of China. I sincerely hope that your people will not be misled by the deceitful propaganda of your government, but will be guided by conscience and reason to instruct your government to evacuate its troops from Shantung, to denounce the losses which the Chinese people have suffered, to punish the chief culprits responsible, and to impeach General Tanaka.

IRAQ AND NEJD

MR. PHILBY'S STATEMENT

“Al-Moqattam” of Cairo has the following in its issue dated June 12:—

“The Daily News” publishes an article by Mr. John Philby in which he says, that His Majesty Sultan Ibn Saud spent during the last month, eighteen days in arguing and discussing affairs with a large number of the representatives of different clans who assembled at Buridab. The recent incidents on the Iraq frontier have agitated the minds of the clans and they look upon the Sultan as the only man to defend their liberty viewed to be threatened by the British activities. His Majesty the Sultan was able to assure them that he had before him the solution of every difficulty in a satisfactory manner.—“Muslim Outlook.”

MUZZLING THE PRESS BENGAL GOVT'S THREAT PIONEER'S “DENUNCIATION

The “Pioneer” writes:—

It would be interesting to learn who is the journalistic expert who has contributed a criticism of the Press to the report of the Administration of Bengal for the year 1926-27. We are told that in the past year “the qualities that go to build up a reputation were quite unnecessary to secure a circulation. . . . Unbounded excitement and unrestrained vituperation took the place of all those saner elements that distinguish successful journalism and provided adequate mental sustenance for a public whose taste has been debased and degraded by many years of wild sensationalism.” The reason for this outburst is the next sentence: “Government did not get even the proper bias ‘dog's chance’.” There is a threat which must require further examination the comment that “The campaign of unscrupulous misrepresentation has now gone to such lengths that it is difficult to justify further tolerance. . . . untold and irreparable mischief may be done, which alone justifies the contention that the existing state of things should be brought to an immediate end.” This is extremely interesting reading. Does this mean that the Bengal Government is considering a censorship of the press of the suppression of press criticism? It is hardly conceivable that even the most reactionary administration would attempt such a foolish and fatuous step. There is much that may be criticised about the Indian Press, there is a great deal of room for improvement, but if the brilliant author of the report, just published, thinks that the way will be made smoother for the perpetuation of the old regime by such measures he is vastly mistaken. Any interference with the Press will rouse a storm united protest, which the ill-informed author of the remarks just quoted should carefully bear in mind.

MATERNITY HOME FOR MATUNGA

To The Editor of “The Chronicle.”
Sir,—Thanks are due to the residents of Matunga for ventilating the need for a Central Maternity Home for the residents of Matunga and around. Many have written seriously about the matter. Our City Fathers are apparently sleeping over it or same has escaped their notice! It is an irony of fate that although the residents of Sion pay their rates and taxes just like any other, they are in return given practically little or nothing by the Municipality. Therefore, is it too much to ask that they should at least give a Maternity Home near about Sion, say in a central place like Matunga at least to alleviate the sufferings of our sisters? Is it not well-known to all the Corporators that this is the most trying ordeal for our sisters and mothers? Should they not in one voice help in alleviating their pain and contribute their might to lessen same? Especially now that a doctor of eminence is the President of the Corporation will he not join the unlearned for masses and render them a good service by seeing his way to recommend the opening of a Maternity Home in Matunga so that people from Sion, Kolwada, Khada, Matunga and nearabouts can take advantage of it? Let our Corporators rise to the occasion and render a most noble and deserving service. I hope this appeal will not go in vain, coming as it does from one who has known of cases where people had to pay the highest penalty for want of proper convenience. It is needless for me to cite instances where the old old way of calling old women to look after a delivery case has to be resorted to. Is it not a blot to the most enlightened city of Bombay to be so very backward? Let the Corporators rise to the occasion and do their duty.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. VAIDYA,
M.B.B.S., Capt. (late) I.M.S.
Sion, July 7.